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Associated Press.

EPHERD—Pope Paul VI holding lamb presented to him unidentified man after his Easter mass at church Saints Urbano and Lorenzo in Rome's outskirts.

es United Mankind

Pope Sounds Optimistic Note In Easter Sermon to 100,000

ROME, April 11 (NYT).—Pope ul VI said today in his Easter ssage that "the great ideas ich are the guiding lights of modern world shall not be t out."

"The unity of the world shall achieved," the Pope said.

The Pontiff, in a mood of opism contrasting with his frent gloomy pronouncements ring the last few months, degred that despite many seeming sons for alarm today "man's se is not only not lost, it is ure."

he head of the Roman Catho- Church explained that his efulness was based on "the lism of the Gospel."

Pope Paul spoke from the cen- f balcony of St. Peter's Basilica noon before imparting his ditional Easter blessing "urbi orbi" (to the city of Rome the world).

n estimated 100,000 Romans, rims and tourists gathered in Peter's Square cheered the tiff when he concluded his ress by wishing them happy ter in 16 languages, including sian, Chinese, Vietnamese Arabic.

Crowd in Piazza

he cosmopolitan crowd in the bathed piazza was in high its. Young people—Italian ers off duty, young priests, marians and mins from many tries, Boy Scouts and youth- tourists—were prevalent in throng.

While the 73-year-old Pope ofated at a solemn outdoor mass an altar erected in front of portico of the basilica, hundds of toy balloons floated over huge congregation in the are.

public address system brought Pope's Latin prayers, the renses chanted by the choir and tial orations read in various guages to the farthest reaches the piazza.

cores of persons fainted in the sh and heat.

Jerusalem Crowded

JERUSALEM, April 11 (AP).—usands of Roman Catholics, testants, Greek Orthodox and s observed their holy day to- in an intermingling of reli- is faith.

or them all, the holy city the center of Easter, Palm day and Passover celebra- s.

he religious shrines of Jeru- m echoed with prayers in in and English at Easter, in ek for the Orthodox Palm

West Berliners' Easter Visits Barred at Wall

BERLIN, April 11 (Reuters).—ousands of West Germans to- crossed the border wall into t Berlin to visit friends and atives. But residents of West lin were again prevented from g eastward.

fore than 60,000 West German t foreign visitors poured into st Berlin for the Easter holi- and used the occasion for rip into East Berlin.

West Berliners—more than half million of whom have relatives East Berlin—have been prevented from going to East Berlin ce 1966 apart from visits in ent family matters. In con- st, West Germans and forners can go any time.

Russians Send Jets To Egypt

Advanced Fighter Swells Arsenal

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has recently airlifted into Egypt a small number of very advanced jet interceptors capable of outperforming any fighter in the world, including American-made F-4 jets flown by Israel, according to Nixon administration officials.

In addition, over the last few months Russian freighters have brought in an estimated 150 MiG fighters and 20 Sukhoi-7 fighter-bombers, representing about a 40 percent increase in the 375 aircraft of these types already possessed by the Egyptians.

- Ex-American envoy to UN attacks Israeli refusal to evacuate occupied territories. - Page 5.
- Mortar, artillery battle reported in northern Jordan. - Page 5.

These developments are raising concern among administration officials that the Soviet Union may be preparing to take a more direct role in defending Egypt should peace talks break down and fighting resume with Israel.

The advanced fighters, thought to be either the so-called "Foxbat" or the "Flogger," are the best in the Soviet Air Force and the Russians would not be expected to trust them to any but their own pilots.

The Foxbat, also known as the MiG-23, began to be introduced last year in limited numbers to some Soviet squadrons. It is credited by American analysts with being able to fly at three times the speed of sound at altitudes between 70,000 and 80,000 feet. It is also said to be equipped with down-looking radar and a missile designed to shoot down a low-flying aircraft.

The Flogger is a swing-wing fighter also designed for high speed at high altitudes, officials say, but they do not regard it as quite as effective as the Foxbat.

And, since the Egyptians were believed to be short of experienced pilots to handle the planes they had before the new buildup, there is some suspicion that the Russians may be bringing in more planes for their own possible use in the event of renewed hostilities.

Since early last year, the Russians have operated about 50 MiG-21s from Egyptian bases, having two pilots for each plane. Recent shipments are said to have included more than 90 MiG-21s. But with 10,000 to 15,000 Soviet military men in Egypt, officials say, it is difficult to know if more pilots have arrived.

"In a crisis, it's much easier to fly in additional pilots than

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Dayan Favors Partial Suez Settlement

TEL AVIV, April 11 (AP).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan last night came out in favor of a partial settlement with Egypt which would involve an Israeli troop withdrawl from the Suez Canal.

But he stipulated that there would have to be a permanent cease-fire on the waterway, an end to the state of belligerency, "and no Soviet or Egyptian troops will cross the canal."

In a televised news conference with Israeli journalists, Mr. Dayan also said that the partial arrangement "must lead to the kind of comprehensive settlement for which we are willing."

But he declined to say whether Israel was already discussing how many miles to retreat, saying "I am not free to answer that."

The idea of a partial settlement arose last February with a proposal by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that Israel withdraw from part of the Sinai Desert, allow the canal to be reopened and then relinquish the rest of the Egyptian territory.

Since then the plan has been the focus of official deliberations in Jerusalem.

Mr. Dayan said that he was against total withdrawal and quoted a clause in a resolution of last week's Labor party convention demanding "substantial changes" in the pre-1967 Mideast war frontiers.

The defense minister said that he believed Mr. Sadat spoke "in sincerity and without guile" when he agreed to make a peace settlement with Israel.

"But Sadat speaks of two stages—partial withdrawal, stop for a drink of juice, and then get out of the entire area," he said.

The Egyptian leader, he noted, also demanded "restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people."

"How are we supposed to interpret that?" Mr. Dayan asked, without answering.

"There is a deterioration in our security situation," Mr. Dayan said, following what he termed an increase in Soviet arms supplies to Egypt.

He appeared to confirm foreign reports that Moscow has equipped Egypt with MiG-23 warplanes, reputedly the world's fastest fighter-interceptor.

He said that, "to my great regret, I cannot refute these reports." He added that "apparently warplanes of higher quality have reached Egypt."

However, the danger of further Soviet involvement in the conflict "obliges us to seek out every crack that can lead to peace," Mr. Dayan stated.

Nonetheless, Israel was sufficiently equipped militarily "to allow itself to be stubborn in its demands, even if there exists a danger of war being renewed," Mr. Dayan said. "I am not sure that war will break out."

Associated Press.

AN AMERICAN IN CHINA—Flanked by customs officials of Peking regime, Glen Cowan of the U.S. table tennis team waves to Western newsmen after crossing into Red China from Hong Kong. Other Americans in his party are in the group at the left.

In Sudden Peking Switch

U.S. Newsmen Admitted to China

HONG KONG, April 11 (NYT).—Seven representatives of American news media entered Communist China from Hong Kong this morning to cover the visit of the American table tennis team, now in Peking.

Three of the seven are Americans and Peking's decision to allow them into China represents a major switch from its basic policy over the past 22 years of excluding U.S. correspondents.

The Americans are John Roderick, Tokyo-based correspondent of the Associated Press, and John Rich and Jack Reynolds, both representatives of the National Broadcasting Co. who are also based in Tokyo. The NBC team also includes two Japanese, Hiromasa Yamanaka and Masaaki Shihara. The others in the group are John Saar, an Englishman, and Frank Fischbeck, a German who will cover the tour for Life magazine.

The three Americans are the first full-time correspondents with United States citizenship to visit China since the Communists came to power in 1949.

Mr. Roderick, a veteran reporter in Asia, spent three years in China before the Communist takeover and has met most of the top Chinese leaders, including Mao Tse-tung.

He said he was advised that he would be admitted to China only for the purpose of covering the table tennis team's tour.

China's decision to admit American correspondents was regarded here as an even more significant departure from established Chinese Communist policy toward the United States than the invitation to the table tennis team.

The two developments represent the first positive response by Peking to the Nixon administration's removing restrictions on visits to China by U.S. citizens. They are major events in what has hitherto been a sterile history of relations between the two countries.

There were indications here that applications for visas by other American correspondents might be favorably received, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Chinese Turn on the Charm For U.S. Table Tennis Team

By Norman Webster

© Toronto Globe and Mail

PEKING, April 11.—China received its first American delegation in more than two decades yesterday and the smile on the face of the dragon was dazzling.

The 15-strong group of U.S. table tennis players and officials traveled 1,300 miles their first day in China—from the border with Hong Kong in the south to the national capital, Peking, in the north.

Everywhere they received first-class treatment, warm welcomes and speeches of friendship. Several were given Mao badges, and wore them when they stepped out of the plane at Peking airport into the glare of floodlights. Newsreel cameras ground and officials greeted effusively as Americans returned again to the capital of China.

They will stay in the country until next Friday or Saturday, perhaps traveling to Shanghai. The visit, the Chinese say, demonstrates and strengthens the friendship and unity between the Chinese and American peoples.

Agency reports said the American team's matches will be covered in Chinese newspapers and nation-wide television.

In its propaganda, China draws a line between the worthy American people and their most unworthy fascist-imperialist government. Thus it is not considered inconsistent to invite citizens of the United States to visit while at the same time lashing the Nixon administration.

Dramatic Invitation

The dramatic and unexpected invitation was issued at Nagoya, Japan, scene of the recent world table tennis championships. Other invitations went to Canada, Colombia, England and Nigeria. The Canadians traveled to Peking Friday. The Colombian team traveled yesterday with the Americans.

The Colombians were all neatness and uniformity—combed types in red blazers and white slacks. The Americans were a contrasting study in casualness and individuality.

John Tannehill, 19, of Middleport, Ohio, for one, wore a farmer's blue dungarees with bib front. Most striking member of the party was Glenn Cowan 19, of Los Angeles, in purple bell bottoms, flowered shirt and Mao badge and with brown hair tumbling softly down to his shoulders. He provided a severe test for Oriental inscrutability.

Himself not in the least inscrutable, Mr. Cowan cascaded opinions on everything from Chinese children ("beautiful") to shark stomach ("great—we've eaten like never before"). To Chairman Mao Tse-tung ("I'd like to talk to him. I doubt that our government can do it. We have a better chance.").

Mr. Cowan is given—and happily accepts—a fair measure of credit for the Chinese decision to invite the American team. At Nagoya he worked hard to make friends with China's top player, Chuang Tse-tung.

Leader of the U.S. group is Graham Steenhoven, president of the United States Table Tennis Association. The group includes five male and three female players, four officials, two wives and Dick Miles, ten times table tennis champion of the United

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press.

British troops shield themselves from stones thrown in Londonderry fighting.

Ulster Rivals March; Nine Hurt in Clash

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, April 11 (AP).—Nine British soldiers were injured today in a rock-throwing battle with Roman Catholic youths, but elsewhere in Northern Ireland Easter parades were relatively peaceful.

Troops dispersed the several hundred Londonderry rioters by firing rubber bullets at them.

The battle was sparked by the seizure of a city bus by teenagers who then set up a barricade with it at an entrance to the Catholic Bogside district.

The British troops moved in behind battle shields while helicopters hovered overhead. They were met by a hail of stones, bricks and bottles. Three soldiers suffered fractures; the six others had minor injuries.

The biggest of more than 40 parades in Northern Ireland were in Belfast, where two rival factions of the illegal Irish Republican Army measured their strength in public for the first time.

By the size of their turnout the militant IRA "provisionals," whom police have held responsible for many of the province's recent bomb attacks, appeared to outnumber the leftist "official" faction.

Security forces estimated that about 2,000 marched in the "provisional" parade, while fewer than 1,000 took part in the older "official" affair. There were no clashes.

In Armagh, more than 500 British troops stood by as the Rev. Ian Paisley led 600 Protestants last night in the first of the province's Easter parades. It went off without incident.

In Belfast, demolition experts yesterday safely dismantled a bomb found outside the home of a Catholic leader.

U.S. Can Detect Small A-Blasts Underground

By Thomas O'Toole and Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—Such dramatic strides have been made in detecting distant underground atomic explosions that scientists can now discriminate between earthquakes and the smallest nuclear tests conducted either by the United States or the Soviet Union.

These scientific gains are expected to have a sweeping impact on the diplomatic front and promise to remove one of the last obstacles to a ban on underground testing of atomic weapons. That obstacle is U. S. insistence on as many as seven inspections a year of the two Soviet test sites, and Soviet refusal to allow any inspections.

"There is absolutely no more need for on-site inspections," a U. S. arms expert declared. "Any decision against an underground test ban from here on in is purely political."

The improvements in explosion detection now enable seismometers as far away as 4,000 miles to pick out weapon tests with less force than one kiloton. One kiloton (1,000 tons of TNT) is one-twentieth the force of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 and a thousand times smaller than the warhead on the U.S. Minuteman intercontinental missile.

The capacity to detect tests that small is better than a 20-fold gain over what scientists were able to do five years ago and covers just about every weapon test the United States and the Soviet Union have conducted since testing in the atmosphere was banned by treaty in 1963.

There have been tests of less than half a kiloton, but these are believed to have been experimental explosions largely unrelated to weapons.

Woods Hole Meeting

The gains in detection and the work that led up to them were discussed last summer in Woods Hole, Mass., at a secret meeting sponsored by the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency. The proceedings of that meeting have been declassified and published and are now being circulated among politicians, diplomats and disarmament experts.

The White House has seen the Woods Hole report but is being cautious about its implications.

"We're aware of the work that's been done and of the reports describing this work," a White House source said. "The feeling here is that there's no sense of enough of a breakthrough to start any new kinds of disarmament negotiations."

But the White House conceded things could change if Congress grew interested in the detection developments, and there are signs that Congress might indeed become quite interested. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie has said that if there were a breakthrough in detection technology, he might, as chairman of the Senate's Subcommittee on Arms Control, schedule hearings on the matter.

"If scientists can detect the very small nuclear explosions, it would be a major step towards

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Peking Backs Yahya, Blasts 'Interference'

Criticizes Policies Of India, U.S., Russia

HONG KONG, April 11 (NYT).—Communist China denounced the United States, the Soviet Union and India today for allegedly interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan and pledged its support for the Pakistan government.

The attack was made in an article in Peking's Jen Min Jih Pao, and was China's first official commentary on the events in East Pakistan. The article put Peking firmly on the side of the Karachi government in its moves

- Indian and Pakistani forces reportedly clashed. Page 5.
- Continued U.S. aid to Pakistan criticized in Congress. - Page 5.

against the Bengali independence movement.

The article, signed by the paper's "Commentator," said that the "relevant measures" taken by President Yahya in connection with the present situation in Pakistan were the "internal affairs of Pakistan" and that no country had the right to interfere in them. It promised that the Chinese government would resolutely support the Pakistan government "against foreign aggression and interference."

Directing its attack principally against the Indian government, the article said the Indians had done their utmost to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan "in disregard of the repeated stern protest of the Pakistan government."

Echoing Pakistan charges, the article said that India had massed troops along the East Pakistan border and "even instigated armed personnel in civilian clothes to infiltrate into Pakistan territory for disruption and harassment."

Turning to the United States and the Soviet Union, the article said it was worth noting that the "two super-powers," working in close coordination with India, crudely interfered in the internal affairs of Pakistan.

Brezhnev Apparently Rises As Undisputed Soviet Leader

By Bernard Gwertzman and Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, April 11 (NYT).—The Soviet Union indicated yesterday that Leonid I. Brezhnev, whose preeminence in the Kremlin leadership was underscored at the 24th party congress which ended Friday, had now officially risen above his fellow Politburo members and appears as the undisputed leader of the country.

A formal report on the front pages of all newspapers yesterday noted Mr. Brezhnev's reelection as general secretary of the party as a separate item and listed it ahead of the election of the Politburo and Secretariat members.

Since the Politburo—enlarged Friday from 11 to 15 members—has traditionally been regarded as the most important party organ, the placing of General Secretary Brezhnev above it signified a further and perhaps crucial widening of his personal power and prestige.

Not since Nikita S. Khrushchev's days of leadership has one man so dominated the party hierarchy as Mr. Brezhnev appears to do now.

By comparison, in 1966, at the close of the 23d party congress, the election of the Politburo was listed in the formal report and Mr. Brezhnev's election as general secretary was included further down with the list of party secretaries.

The listing, Western diplomats said, might indicate that the Soviet Union's experiment with collective leadership in the wake of Mr. Khrushchev's ouster was ending and a new Brezhnev era beginning.

The makeup of the enlarged Politburo and the expanded Central Committee seems to bear out Mr. Brezhnev's growing political power, since many of his close supporters were added. It can be expected that Mr. Brezhnev's ideas and policies can now be carried out with a minimum of debate since he seems to control the organs of power.

The exact duties of the general secretary have never been fully made public. The title was used by Stalin from 1922 until 1952 when he adopted the title of first secretary. Mr. Khrushchev used the term first secretary and Mr. Brezhnev changed it to general secretary again, at the 23d Congress.

At present, he has no government or state posts comparable to his party rank, but in recent months, drawing upon his preeminence in the leadership, he has taken a more active role in economic affairs at home and in talks with such foreign leaders as President Georges Pompidou of France, functions which previously had been shared by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

However, some diplomats cautioned against drawing premature conclusions about the developments.

Today, the Soviet Union dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Fearful of Red Role

Russia Sends Advanced Jet, Plus 150 More MiGs to Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

additional planes," one analyst noted.

In addition to the buildup in the quantity and quality of aircraft, the Russians have also brought in additional air defense missiles and anti-aircraft guns, possibly including a new highly mobile surface-to-air missile system, sources say.

An effort is under way to substantially increase the air defenses in the interior of Egypt, they note, from the Aswan Dam north through Cairo and Alexandria.

Some analysts conclude that such Russian moves have both diplomatic and military objectives.

By demonstrating their willingness to expend their military presence—and thus increase the chances of their involvement in fighting, should it resume—the Russians might thereby expect to sp the United States to increase pressure on Israel to make more concessions in current talks and migh dispose the Israelis themselves to be more conciliatory.

But, if the talks should fail, the much denser air defenses in the interior of Egypt might be expected to exact a very high—perhaps prohibitive—price on Israeli aircraft should they attempt the sort of deep air strikes which early last year triggered the entry of Soviet manned planes and surface-to-air missiles into Egypt.

Israeli officials have dropped many hints that, should the cease-fire end, Israel would not feel bound merely to attacking the artillery on the west bank of the Suez Canal firing at their positions. The air defenses along the west bank have been substantially built up since last summer.

U.S. Aides Heartened

Some American officials were heartened in recent months when the Russians replaced many of the lower ranking men on SAM-3 sites along the canal with Egyptians. They note, however, that the key officers and technicians at such sites continue to be Russian.

A hope that this was part of an "Egyptianization program," designed to decrease Soviet military exposure in the event of combat, faded rapidly with word of the new aircraft shipments. But, they point out, these reinforcements do not change the essentially defensive character of the Egyptian air power.

Because of the sensitivity over how the information was obtained, officials were reluctant to say how they decided that probably the Foxbat, or possibly the Flogger—those are their NATO code names—had arrived and were being assembled. Presumably the uncrating and assembly is not taking place on an open runway.

Perhaps one reason for bringing in an advanced jet, officials suggest, is that the MIG-21, even though it is the standard fighter in Soviet fighter squadrons, has not fared well in dogfights with Israeli-piloted F-4 Phantom jets. Last July, in one quick encounter near the Suez Canal, four MiG-21s piloted by Russians were downed by the Israelis with no losses to themselves.

U.S. Can Spot Small, Buried Atomic Blasts

(Continued from Page 1)

an agreement on a total nuclear test ban," Sen. Muskie said. "Such an agreement would be very opportune, since it would provide a means for verifying that certain types of qualitative improvements will not be made in nuclear weapons systems. It would be a great boost to the pace and progress of the SALT (strategic arms limitation) talks, and movement towards a non-proliferation try."

The United States has conducted 238 atomic-weapon tests underground in the eight years since the limited test-ban treaty was signed. The Soviet Union has carried out, by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's count, 47 underground weapons tests in the same period.

Scientists have long been able to pick up the seismic disturbances of small underground explosions, but below 20 kilotons they could never tell if their instruments had detected an atomic test or a natural earthquake. The reason was that most of the seismic waves generated by quakes and small explosions are remarkably similar.

More sensitive seismometers, the use of seismometer arrays to mask out background earth noise and learning to recognize certain long-period surface motions triggered by underground explosions changed all that.

In the last four years seismometer arrays in Norway and in four states in the United States have been used to study the seismic motions of more than 400 earthquakes, many of them outside the United States and at least 20 inside the Soviet Union.

At the same time the seismometers studied more than 50 underground explosions at all five U.S. and Soviet sites—two in Nevada, one at Amchitka Island, in Alaska, at Semipalatinsk in Siberia, and at Novaya Zemlya Island, in the Arctic Ocean.

The scientists who conducted the studies say the only way to get around the new detection technology would be to set off a very small atomic device that was buried several miles in desert sand. The trouble with that, they say, is that there are no known deserts whose dry sand goes that deep.

Riad Delays Trip To Russia to Join In Jordan Talks

CAIRO, April 11 (AP).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad suddenly canceled his trip to Moscow today to remain on hand for talks with Sudanese, Libyan and Syrian chiefs of state on the situation within Jordan.

Egypt's official Middle East news agency reported that Mr. Riad would remain in Cairo for the current political consultations instead of flying to Moscow tomorrow to confer with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The agency said that another date would be fixed for Mr. Riad's trip, possibly later this week.

The visiting leaders and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will confer tomorrow in the Sheraton Hotel. One issue facing them is whether to accept an Algerian-Moroccan proposal for a full-scale Arab League summit to deal with clashes between Jordanian troops and Palestinian guerrillas.

Meanwhile, representatives of eight Arab countries continued closed discussions today of the Jordanian problem without reaching a decision. Algerian Chargé d'Affaires Osman el-Saadi who attended yesterday's meeting to propose an Arab summit did not participate today.

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Wounds Fatal To Iran General, A Foe of Reds

TEHERAN, April 11 (UPI).—The head of Iran's military tribunal, Gen. Ziaoddin Farsio, died today of wounds suffered in a machine-gun attack on his limousine Wednesday by alleged Communists. He was 50.

Gen. Farsio received six bullet wounds and his 17-year-old son Farzad two when the assailants' car sped past the general's limousine near his residence in the suburb of Gholak. His son is reportedly out of danger.

The government has offered rewards totaling $117,000 for nine alleged Communists it said were involved in the attack.

Gen. Farsio had recently sentenced several alleged Communists to death in a trial arising out of a raid on a police post. Officials said his attackers were remnants of a Communist guerrilla gang trying to overthrow the government.

The government announced Gov. Farsio would be given a state funeral tomorrow. The shah instructed his Pahlavi Foundation to arrange for the support of the general's family and the education of his four sons.

Etna Lava Inches Down One Slope

CATANIA, Italy, April 11 (UPI).—A river of lava nearly two miles long flowed slowly down one side of Mount Etna today toward a tourist hotel, but authorities said it posed no danger.

The lava inched down the northwest slope of Etna towards a hotel site at Serra La Nave, halfway up the 10,902-foot high mountain.

However, authorities showed *concern today for the first time* since the volcano began erupting seven days ago. Police at several points asked tourists to stay back from new craters and lava streams.

Etna continued to throw out jets of molten rock and clouds of sand, steam and smoke from new craters.

Romanian Dies in Fall

ROME, April 11 (UPI).—An official at the Romanian Embassy today fell to his death from an open fourth-floor window. Police were told he was play ball with his son and slipped. The man was identified as Victor Baldac, 36, of Bucharest.

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Associated Press.

TORY AT THE TILLER—Edward Heath, who has faced some stormy going as prime minister of Britain's Conservative government, finds smoother sailing on ocean racer, Morning Cloud, after its launching at Cowes, England, Saturday.

First Smiles for Americans in Decades

Chinese Turn on the Charm for U.S. Team

(Continued from Page 1)

States and currently writing for Sports Illustrated.

Mr. Steenhoven noted that efforts to make friends with the Chinese at Nagoya were not confined to the player level. During a break in official meetings he was drinking coffee next to the Chinese delegate, introduced himself and presented the Chinese with a Kennedy half dollar.

"It made clear our attitude was one of friendship," he said. Also apparently made clear, by both officials and players, was that the U.S. team would jump at any invitation to China.

The Chinese are going out of their way to remove possible sources of unhappiness. Neither the Americans nor the Colombians knew this, but it was immediately apparent as early as lunchtime to several China regulars—diplomatic couriers and myself—who traveled from Hong Kong to Peking with the team.

When we entered the dining room in the railway and customs building on the Chinese side of the border, a recent change was obvious. On the wall were two rather Victorian looking still lifes, one of strawberries and one of fish. They partially covered the dark patch that showed where a rousing anti-American slogan by Chairman Mao used to hang.

Account by Official Of American Team

Tim Boggan, an official of the U.S. team, wrote this dispatch for The New York Times. Mr. Boggan is editor of Table Tennis Topics, the publication of the U.S. Table Tennis Association, and is an assistant professor of English at Long Island University in New York.

PEKING, April 11 (NYT).—Huge portraits of Chairman Mao, the strains of martial music and, everywhere, outstretched welcoming hands and tables laden with sumptuous banquets . . .

A welcome by our Chinese hosts so warm that it moved a woman in our 15-strong party of players, officials and wives to tears.

These are the most vivid impressions of my first two days in China—as a member of the first organized group of Americans to visit the People's Republic since soon after it was founded 21 years ago.

The hospitality of our hosts has been nothing short of overwhelming since the moment that we crossed the border from Hong Kong at Sumchum on Saturday morning.

Every detail has been taken care of, quietly and efficiently, from passports to baggage.

The atmosphere of welcome has blanketed us so thickly that Errol Roseck's wife, Jerrie, cried while boarding the plane to Peking in Canton.

And even nonchalant John Tannehill exclaimed, "It's beginning to get to me, too, Jerrie! God! What a heavy scene!"

A huge crowd of journalists and photographers saw us off, along with the Colombian team, at Kowloon railway station in Hong Kong.

The train left British territory and crossed into the border station of Shumchun an hour after our departure from Kowloon.

We got off and walked into the customs house for passport and other formalities. There we were greeted by a large red sign proclaiming, "Long live the great unity of the peoples of the world," while the strains of "The East is Red" blared over loudspeakers.

Then came our first formal reception—the first of many in the brief hours we have been in China.

In a well-shaded mansion reminiscent of the American South, we were welcomed by our official hosts, table tennis officials Chuang Tze-tsun and Kuo Chien-sua and our interpreter, Wang Chia-tung.

Then followed a sumptuous luncheon of hot and cold chicken, mushrooms and greens, 100-year-old eggs and, in Chinese tradition, soup at the end of the meal.

In room after room were displayed the works of Mao translated into many languages—including English—as well as periodicals such as Peking Review. A sign said: "Help Yourself" and many of us did.

At Canton station more officials met us, while recorded music played "Praise to Chairman Mao Tse-tung" and "On the Road to Socialism."

Then came a brief bus ride through the city. Drab, unpainted grays predominated. There were people everywhere, many of them on bicycles, others hauling carts behind them.

Our destination was a government guest house set in a walled garden where Chang Hsu-chen, *the leading local official of the* All-China Sports Federation, greeted us.

Mr. Chang told us that he regretted not having learned English in his youth, as clearly it was a most important means of communication. Nowadays, though, he said English was the most important foreign language taught in China's schoolrooms.

At Canton airport, before boarding the plane for Peking, we watched a short dramatic sketch presented for us from a modern revolutionary dance drama in which girls marched in unison, using guns, while others brandished swords or banners.

As a parting gesture some of our Canton hosts gave us Mao buttons.

We arrived in Peking around 9:30 p.m. Saturday. Down the steps we came to another round of outstretched hands, exchanging "welcomes" and "thank yous."

In the reception room, some old table-tennis friends were waiting to greet Dick Miles, ten times U.S. champion, who is traveling with us as both journalist, representing Sports Illustrated, and player. Then we were driven into Peking.

We were split up in pairs into comfortable rooms at the Hsin Chiao Hotel and asked to come *down for refreshments later.* The refreshments turned out to be a nine-course meal.

When I woke at 10 o'clock today I was late for an appointment I had made at the Ministry of Information. Dick Miles and I went there together.

On the way we passed a playground where perhaps 200 children were playing soccer, basketball and pingpong.

Our visit to the ministry over, we stopped the car at the playground. Dick picked up a racquet with rubber on one side and wood on the other and played a few points with a 12-year-old, who showed near-professional skill.

"No, the boy is too good for me," Dick said after a while, and broke off play. A group of 50 to 100 children had gathered around. It was a friendly crowd, but some shied away as we started to snap pictures of them.

In the afternoon we were taken to an auditorium, evidently the main sports arena of Peking. Table-tennis tables were set up in the auditorium, which was grander than Madison Square Garden.

I played a couple of practice games with a teen-ager. He defeated me 21-18 and 21-7. Yet he explained to the reporters and photographers who gathered around us that he had learned something, especially from my forehand.

U.S. Newsmen In Red China With Athletes

(Continued from Page 1)

an informed source said local Communist officials appeared "shell-shocked" by the sudden shift in Peking policy.

Cautious Move?

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—U.S. officials tended to regard Communist China's approval of the entry of American newsmen as a further sign that China is moving cautiously to discard its mantle of self-isolation.

"China wants to improve its image, not just with its neighbors but around the world and especially with the American people," said a senior official closely concerned with Chinese developments. "We see a pattern: more foreign trade, more visitors being admitted to China, more diplomatic activity in Africa and elsewhere.

"Now the ping-pong team and the American newsmen. But so far they seem to want better relations only with the American people—as distinct from what they call the imperialist American government."

It was noted here that the Chinese government is paying all the team's expenses in China.

Last year Edgar Snow, whose widely read book "Red Star over China" first brought the Chinese Communist movement to the attention of the outside world, visited China.

Otherwise, except for occasional rule-defying journalists, groups of students and one group of mothers of Americans imprisoned in China, there have been no visits by Americans behind what is sometimes referred to as the "Bamboo Curtain."

Officials were intrigued that the American correspondents granted visas by the Chinese were specialists in Far Eastern affairs with expertise in China. Even if their movements are carefully circumscribed during their visit, it was felt their reports should throw light on the "mood" of China today—its sights, its sounds, the look of the people in urban and rural areas, its overall image.

"These men are old China hands," said one official. "They should be able to come back with some fresh reports."

Paris Subway Rocked By Bombs for 2 Days

PARIS, April 11 (UPI).—The second series of explosions in as many days rocked the Paris subway system yesterday.

Police said two explosions yesterday afternoon did little damage to stations at Bonne Nouvelle and République. One passenger was slightly injured, they said.

Friday four explosive devices were placed in subway corridors of four other stations. The minor explosions caused no injuries and little damage, police said. They said they were baffled by the motive for the rash of bombings.

12 Hurt in Clash At Spain Border

BOURG MADAME, France, April 11 (UPI).—Spanish police and border guards clashed tonight with demonstrators staging a sit-down to protest Spain's laws on conscientious objection. Twelve persons were injured, two seriously, French police said.

The demonstrators, who police said numbered about 100, were on a march which started in Geneva in February. When the march arrived at the border, guards allowed only resident Spaniards to cross. Other marchers immediately staged a sit-in, blocking the border crossing.

After several hours, Spanish authorities decided to clear the area and police charged into the crowd, forcing them to retreat into France.

Despite Heavy Red Fire

Copters Resupply Besieged Base

SAIGON, April 11 (AP).—Nearly a dozen U.S. helicopters broke through a ring of North Vietnamese fire today to resupply a frontier South Vietnamese firebase under siege for 12 days and reported critically short of water.

Only about half the scheduled resupply mission of a score of helicopters got through. The rest of the mission was aborted after a helicopter was shot down. Its four-man crew, including the pilot, were rescued.

[U.S. and South Vietnamese gunboats today sank a North Vietnamese trawler after a two-hour naval gunbattle two miles off Vietnam's far-south coast, a U.S. Navy spokesman said, according to United Press International.

[U.S. aircraft firing rockets and machine guns joined patrol boats and American Coast Guard cutters in the midnight battle against the 160-foot North Vietnamese trawler. It was the first such incident since a North Vietnamese ship was sunk off the coast last November, the spokesman said.]

U.S. B-52 strategic bombers pounded North Vietnamese positions around the base in the northern central highlands near the triborder juncture of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos for the fifth successive day. Two waves of six of the eight-jet Strato-fortresses unloaded 180 tons of bombs within less than two miles of the base.

Heavy fighting was reported just to the northeast of the base yesterday afternoon. A South Vietnamese military spokesman for the II Corps at Pleiku said 53 North Vietnamese troops were killed in battalion-sized clashes. Incomplete reports said at least six South Vietnamese soldiers were killed, five were missing and 18 were wounded.

Armored Column

North Vietnameses troops today attacked a South Vietnamese armored column several miles east of the base with rocket-propelled grenades and small arms. One South Vietnamese soldier was killed, four were wounded and one vehicle was heavily damaged, field reports said.

Saigon headquarters claims that more than 2,000 North Vietnamese troops have been killed in fighting around the base. Other reports estimate the number at somewhat more than 1,200 and say that about three-fourths of these have been killed by U.S. air strikes.

Elsewhere, a terrorist tossed a grenade into a bar on Saigon's main Tudo Street, but it failed to go off. It was the third terrorist incident in central Saigon in the past four days.

Saigon headquarters reported that reconnaissance planes spotted ten North Vietnamese soldiers traveling in two Russian-made trucks in eastern Cambodia six miles southeast of Minot just on the other side of the Vietnamese border. A communiqué said artillery and U.S. helicopter gunships were called in, destroying the two trucks and killing all ten soldiers.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops kept up their pressure on Cambodian outposts on Route 4, Phnom Penh's highway to the sea southwest of the capital, hitting a garrison at Pich Nil Pass with rockets, heavy mortars and recoilless rifle shells. A communiqué said one Cambodian soldier was killed and five were wounded during attacks last night on Pich Nil, 63 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Informed sources said the troops at Pich Nil are short of supplies, weakened by malaria and subject to repeated propaganda barrages by loudspeakers calling on them to surrender.

U.S. Bombing in Indochina Continues on Johnson Scale

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—The United States has dropped just about as many bombs in Indochina in President Nixon's first two years as in President Johnson's last two years, Pentagon figures show.

The total tonnage dropped on North and South Vietnam, on Laos and on Cambodia since the war began is 5.6 million tons. This is more than twice the 2.7 million tons the United States dropped all during World War II and the Korean war.

Some critics charge that the massive bombing in Indochina amounts to "forced urbanization" by driving the Asians out of their villages into cities or refugee camps.

But Nixon administration officials, as did those in the Johnson and Kennedy administrations, point out that never before has such care been taken to spare civilians in bombing raids.

Further, the White House briefing on President Nixon's Vietnam speech made on Wednesday night stressed that the intensity of the Indochina air war is abating as American involvement decreases.

Six Years

For the six years of the war—1965 through 1970—the bomb total works out to 275 pounds of explosive for every man, woman and child in South Vietnam, North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

That is just a statistical dramatization, of course. Much of the bombing has been done in areas uninhabited by civilians—such as jungles suspected of concealing supplies or troops.

Even so, the bombing lingers as one of the most controversial aspects of the Vietnam war. Part of the reason for this is that President Nixon has declared he will not hesitate to use air power to cover the American troop withdrawal from Vietnam.

The two Navy aircraft carriers stationed off Vietnam are expected to be among the last forces to leave Indochina. Their fighter-bombers not only support ground troops in South Vietnam but also attack anti-aircraft sites and related facilities in North Vietnam as well as traffic along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

Air Force fighter-bombers and B-52 bombers based in Thailand are used for the same purposes.

Pentagon statistics show little decrease in bomb tonnage after President Johnson halted the air war against North Vietnam on Nov. 1, 1968. This is explained by a big step-up in the bombing of Laos.

For all of 1968, Pentagon figures show, the United States dropped 1,437,370 tons of bombs in Southeast Asia compared to 1,387,259 tons in 1969—Mr. Nixon's first year in office. The Defense Department will not release the breakdown by country, although most of the tonnage in 1970 was dropped on Laos.

The trend so far in 1971, however, indicates a slight downturn for the year from the 1970 level. The figures for January, February and March total 212,118 tons—or 848,472 tons projected for the full year of 1971.

Foe Analyzes U.S. Strategy

Reliance on Air Power Led To Laos 'Defeat,' Says Hanoi

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—A North Vietnamese military commander contends that the Allied invasion of Laos met with "defeat" because of mistaken reliance on American air power, tanks and artillery on the wrong terrain.

The analysis of the February-March Laotian panhandle operation was contained in a long article in the April 2 issue of Quan Doi Nhan Dan, the North Vietnamese army newspaper. It bore the signature "Combatant."

U.S. intelligence specialists said that the article appeared to have been written by Hanoi's defense minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, or one of his principal associates.

In addition to criticizing the United States and South Vietnamese strategy in Laos, the article seemed to presage, in the view of American experts, a move by the North Vietnamese to a selective use of large-size units in the Indochina war, a practice virtually abandoned by the enemy after the failure of the 1968 Tet offensive.

Before their counterattack in Laos in February, the North Vietnamese had been concentrating on small-force actions by regular units, commandos and Viet Cong guerrillas.

But the recent Hanoi article said that in an armed struggle, "big annihilating campaigns are of great importance." It said that "only by annihilating the enemy's military forces by big chunks can we gradually knock out the enemy, gradually crush his will, and gradually change the war situation in order to advance toward completely defeating him militarily."

"In a war, there must be harmonious coordination between armed units in some areas and there must be guerrilla warfare in other areas," the article stated. "It is not true that there must be large-scale combat in all areas."

American analysts interpreted these comments as the latest evolution in the North Vietnamese doctrine of protracted war and said that this new stage represented a middle ground between the large-scale actions of 1968 and the emphasis on small units and guerrillas since then.

They said that since the Laotian campaign, the North Vietnamese have stepped up the use of main force units, citing the attacks by at least two regiments on Firebase 6 in the central highlands.

Hughes Claims Quietest Copter

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—The Hughes Tool Co. said last week that it has developed the world's quietest helicopter.

The firm said that military security prevented disclosure of the precise extent of the noise reduction in the modified Army OH-6A light observation helicopter. But it said that high-ranking Defense Department officials described it as "dramatic."

The copter is a four-place, turbine-powered craft which has been used for scouting in Indochina. The announcement said the modified helicopter was scarcely audible even when flying directly overhead.

French Police Block Winegrowers' Protest

NICE, April 11, (Reuters).—Police hemmed in 1,000 demonstrators in buses and private cars near this Riviera city yesterday as winegrowers throughout the south of France tried to block roads to Spain and Italy.

The growers are protesting the price level of their products, stocks of which are building up while wine imports into France continue.

N. Vietnam Vote Is First in 6 Years

HONG KONG, April 11 (Reuters).—North Vietnam reported nearly a 100 percent turnout today in its first general election for six years—an event described by Prime Minister Pham Von Dong as a victory for Hanoi as it struggled against the United States.

He made the remark in a press interview after voting in Hanoi in the election for a new National Assembly, the North Vietnamese News Agency reported.

"These elections mark a big victory of the Vietnamese and of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, who are fighting against the American agressors while continuing to build socialism," he said.

Brezhnev Seen as Undisputed Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

closed that it was dropping some costly projects, including two big power dams, from its new five-year plan while adding other programs that would benefit the consumer.

This, on balance, was the pattern of revisions that emerged from a comparison between the original draft of the plan guidelines and the final version, which covered more than five pages of the Moscow morning newspapers today.

Revisions of the guidelines, which remain the same in their basic features, appear to reflect both published proposals and behind-the-scenes decisions as Soviet planners sought to juggle limited investment resources to satisfy all needs.

The two-week party congress made it clear that current economic policy was designed to combine traditional emphasis on heavy industry and defense with a better deal for the average citizen.

Although amendments added to the original draft of the plan were ostensibly introduced by a 115-member commission elected by the congress for that purpose, actual decisions are believed to have been taken by high-level planners.

The cross check revealed for example that the planners had dropped from the original draft, published Feb. 14, a specific reference to a "solution to the problem of thermonuclear synthesis," which is the effort to take the power of the hydrogen bomb for peaceful generation of electricity.

Pure Research

Instead of committing itself to this objective, which has so far eluded scientists in the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, the revised version of the guidelines simply called for continued work in plasma physics, the general pure research area underlying the hydrogen fusion program.

This was believed to suggest a slowdown in the program.

The Soviet plan guidelines added more undertakings that would have an impact on the man in the street. These included the production of more automatic food-packaging machines to reduce the weighing and wrapping of food that cause shoppers to waste hours waiting in lines at store counters.

The revised guidelines also call for construction of an additional plant to manufacture laundry equipment, for a broader program of farm pest and weed control to raise crop yields, and for the planting of more greenery to make life in now bare urban areas more pleasant.

The two power dams, that were probably among the most ambitious projects dropped from the guidelines, were 1.4 million kilowatt Cheboksary Dam on the Volga River and the 1 million-kilowatt Lower Kama hydro plant on a Volga tributary. The guidelines left only a general reference to continued work on water management projects on the Volga and Kama rivers.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Overcast
ANKARA	18	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	64	Very cloudy
BERLIN	9	48	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	Vely cloudy
CAIRO	29	84	Sunny
CASABLANCA	16	61	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Very cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	55	Partly cloudy
GENEVA	13	55	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	4	39	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	50	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Very cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Very cloudy
LONDON	12	54	Very cloudy
MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
MONTREAL	4	39	Clear
MOSCOW	13	55	Very cloudy
MUNICH	9	48	Overcast
NEW YORK	14	57	Sunny
NICE	20	68	Cloudy
OSLO	11	52	Sunny
PARIS	11	52	Sunny
PRAGUE	10	50	Very cloudy
ROME	19	66	Very cloudy
SOFIA	12	54	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	30	86	Overcast
TUNIS	17	63	Very cloudy
VENICE	20	68	Cloudy
VIENNA	13	55	Very cloudy
WARSAW	8	46	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	16	61	Sunny
ZURICH	11	52	Very cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Agnew Says Troop Pullout Would Spur Rightist Protest

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 11 (AP).—If all American troops were immediately withdrawn from Vietnam, the action would be followed by a potentially harmful rightist protest, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said in a newspaper interview.

"I think it would be disastrous," Mr. Agnew said. "I think it would be followed by a wave of far right, irresponsible sentiment, that probably would do more harm to our democratic system than any of the left-wing excesses that are taking place today."

Mr. Agnew's comments came in an hour-long interview with editors of the San Diego Union newspaper last Wednesday. Excerpts of the talk were printed in today's edition.

The Vice-President, asked about the effect if U.S. troops left South Vietnam tomorrow, was quoted as saying, "In my judgment it would be followed by the most fervent outcry of protest against irresponsible political action that ever struck this country."

"American people don't mind the hard road if they understand the reason for it," he said. "And conversely, they don't accept the soft road if that amounts to a total abandonment of the purposes that made this country what it is."

Yost Proposal

WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuters).—Charles Yost, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, proposed today that President Nixon should fix Dec. 31 this year as the deadline for completing the withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam.

The pullout should be conditional only on North Vietnam's agreement to begin releasing U.S. prisoners of war as soon as the date for withdrawal was fixed and to free all prisoners before the disengagement was completed, he said.

Mr. Yost, who described his suggestion as a realistic and practicable solution to the American involvement in Vietnam, was writing in the Washington Post.

Letters on POWs

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—The American Red Cross says it has received more than 72,500 letters protesting treatment of American prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

The letters were sent in response to an article in the April issue of the Reader's Digest describing conditions under which many prisoners are being held and calling for a letter campaign seeking immediate repatriation of sick and wounded captives and the release or transfer to a neutral country of all prisoners whose health has been jeopardized by long confinement.

The agency said it will send the letters to North Vietnam.

Anti-Hijack Drive Is Launched by World Law Body

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—A Geneva-based organization of judges and lawyers in 128 countries launched an international campaign today for new laws to halt airplane hijackings.

The 40,000 members of the World Peace Through Law Center were asked to petition their legislators, ministers of justice, transportation and communications officials, heads of government and international bodies to adopt appropriate legislation as soon as possible.

"Just as the high seas were rid of piracy by the concerted action of nations, adherence to the rule of law and public indignation, so can aviation be made safe for all mankind," said the center's president, Charles Rhyne, a Washington attorney and former president of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Rhyne urged members to seek uniform domestic laws and expedite due-process prosecutions, mandatory long prison terms, extradition treaties, denial of asylum or sanctuary and creation of an international tribunal to try hijackers.

Anti-Abortion Program in N.Y. By Archdiocese

NEW YORK April 11 (AP).—A new program offering "a positive alternative" to pregnant women considering abortion was announced today by New York's Roman Catholic archbishop, Terence Cardinal Cooke.

The program, called Birthright, will supply counseling to pregnant women, married or single; help them through delivery, and then either help them to keep the children or arrange for adoption, as they choose.

"One of the things you won't get and don't need is a sermon," says a newspaper ad to be run concurrently with the launching of the program. "We want to help you and your child, not to lecture you."

Cardinal Cooke said that the church's program would be accompanied by a large-scale information and education advertising campaign to counter recent "accumulations of publicity" favoring abortion.

Pele to Fight Drugs

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 11 (Reuters).—Soccer star Pele and pop singer Roberto Carlos have agreed to lead a government campaign against the use of drugs by Brazilian youth. They will supply narratives for films from the United States to be shown in cinemas and on television here.

Associated Press.

Lance Cpl. Charles Stewart: Anguish in his dreams.

Double Amputee Fights Nurse And Navy Lodges Charges

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP).—A 19-year-old marine, a double amputee who sometimes dreams that he is imprisoned in a North Vietnamese hospital, faces a Navy court-martial on charges that he struck an officer in the Navy hospital here, the Sunday Bulletin reported today.

The newspaper said that the charges against Lance Cpl. Charles D. Stewart, of Connellsville, Pa., grew out of a Feb. 3 incident in which he allegedly struck a nurse, who is a lieutenant commander, while he struggled to avoid a blood sample. Cpl. Stewart agrees that the incident occurred.

He told the Bulletin that he was "real uptight, scared" as the nurse was about to take a blood sample in preparing for an operation on his badly damaged right arm.

He said that he was restrained by four medical corpsmen and accidentally struck the nurse in the eye as he wrestled with the men. The nurse said that Cpl. Stewart directed some coarse language at her, and this prompted her to file additional charges that he used reproachful words and behaved with disrespect to a superior officer.

'Back Was Turned'

The nurse, Lt. Comdr. Rosemary Geraghty, told the Bulletin that she had informed Cpl. Stewart she was going to take another blood sample before his operation because a previous sample had clotted.

"His back was turned," Lt. Comdr. Geraghty said. "I tapped him on the shoulder. That's when he came out of the bed and hit me in the eye. I wear contact lenses. I was hurt. Not seriously, no. I called the corpsmen to hold him down because I couldn't get to him."

Cpl. Stewart was wounded last Aug. 1 shortly after his outfit captured a North Vietnamese Army hospital in the jungles of Quang Ngai Province. A 155-mm artillery shell rigged as a booby trap blew up under him, shattering his legs and ripping his torso.

He lost his legs and was taken to hospitals in Da Nang and Japan before being brought back to the United States.

"I had a lot of operations—ten, I think. They told me not many guys ever survived stepping on a shell like that. Everything was shot but my heart and left lung. My big worry was losing my right arm. Hell, a double amputee and then a triple amputee. That's not good.

"And I kept thinking I was in that NVA hospital, the one we captured that day. Whenever I'd go under medication, I thought the nurses were all NVA and were putting me away slowly."

Cpl. Stewart has hired two Philadelphia attorneys to defend him, Dennis H. Elsman and Edward Kopanski.

Mr. Kopanski said that no date had been set to try the charges brought by the nurse. He said that the special court-martial, depending on how the Navy convenes it, could bring a dishonorable discharge for the young marine and loss of his service benefits.

Other penalties could range up to loss of two-thirds of Cpl. Stewart's pay for six months and imprisonment for six months.

"We are hoping," Mr. Kopanski said, "that the Navy will drop the charges."

Ford Foundation Grants $790,000 To Helsinki U.

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP).—The Ford Foundation announced today a $790,000 grant to the University of Helsinki in Finland for population research.

The five-year grant will support research and training in reproductive endocrinology at the university's Meilahti Hospital, which, the announcement said, will establish Finland's first major laboratory in this field.

Among other grants announced for population projects:

- National Institute of Health and Medical Research, located near Paris, a $250,000 five-year grant to support research on the mechanism of egg implantation in primates.
- University of Edinburgh, $15,432 grant to help support a symposium on "genetics of the spermatozoon."
- University of London, $80,000 to strengthen the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.
- University College, London, $15,000 to strengthen the postgraduate program of the college's Centre for Urban Studies.

U.S. Navy Ship To Visit U.S.S.R.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—The first U.S. Navy ship to visit the Soviet Union in almost eight years will sail into the Pacific port of Nakhodka tomorrow for a four-day visit.

The John G. Kellar, a hydrographic ship manned by civilians, will make the visit, the Navy said.

Similar Soviet ships have visited American ports in recent years, but no American Navy ship has sailed into a Soviet port since November, 1963.

Subcontractor Studies Private Financing for SST

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Fairchild Hiller Corp. has launched a detailed study of the proposed American supersonic transport plane, with special emphasis on the feasibility of financing development without U.S. government subsidies.

Edward G. Uhl, Fairchild president, said that the study is being made for the Department of Transportation with White House approval. No federal cost is involved, he said.

Mr. Uhl, whose company is the largest subcontractor for the SST under development by the Boeing Co., said that Fairchild is conducting the study "because it believes the substantial government and contractor investment to date and the SST program should not simply be allowed to waste away."

Congress voted last month to cut off government funding of SST development.

Nixon Shows Gain In Opinion Survey

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—Opinion Research Corp., of Princeton, N.J., said yesterday that 54 percent of the public now approves of President Nixon's performance as chief executive, a rise of 3 percent in a month.

The organization said its nationwide survey was taken after Mr. Nixon said he would review the case of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr., but before the President's April 7 speech on Vietnam.

The organization said the favorable percentage one month ago was 51 percent. It said 31 percent now disapprove of Mr. Nixon's handling of the presidency, compared with 36 percent one month ago.

The same survey revealed that 75 percent of the public approve of Mr. Nixon's decision to review the case of Lt. Calley, who was convicted of murdering 22 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, and 17 percent disapprove.

Ex-MP Chief Pleads Guilty on Arms Charge

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 11 (Reuters).—A former chief of the Military Police faces a five-year prison term and a $5,000 fine on a charge of unlawfully obtaining 136 firearms from the Chicago police and selling them.

Retired Maj. Gen. Carl Turner, 57, Army provost marshal general from 1964–1968, pleaded guilty to the charge at the U.S. District Court here Friday. Eight other charges, involving a total of 423 firearms, were dismissed. Judge Oren Lewis said he would impose sentence after June 7, when Turner goes on trial for income tax evasion.

Czechs Free Germans

SCHIRNDING, West Germany, April 11 (AP).—Czechoslovak authorities have released a West German couple whose auto was commandeered Wednesday by two armed men attempting to flee Czechoslovakia, Bavarian officials have reported. The men were captured when the car rammed a steel border barrier.

Ostpolitik Stirs Up Hatreds

Bonn Jolted by Attempt to Kill President

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, April 11.—In the darkness last Thursday night, a young man named Carsten Eggert clambered over the wall of the Villa Hammerschmidt.

He had a knife in his pocket and, by his own admission, was out to kill President Gustav Heinemann. After he finished off the president, he planned to tackle Chancellor Willy Brandt, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and a host of other personalities of the Socialist-liberal coalition.

Mr. Eggert's motivation: They were all "traitors," selling the country out to the Russians.

The 20-year-old deserter from the Bundeswehr, the West German Army, bungled his first try miserably. Mr. Heinemann wasn't even in town, and security officials guarding his residence picked up Mr. Eggert's track as he went over the fence.

Nazi Trappings

Elsewhere, the attempt might be dismissed as laughable. But not here. Along with his knife, Mr. Eggert was carrying pictures of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi bible "Mein Kampf." He also had a leaflet calling for reactivation of the old Nazi party.

Further, he admitted to having been a member of the extreme rightist National Democratic party. He left it, presumably, because it wasn't extreme enough for his tastes.

But Mr. Eggert found new companions who presumably share his taste for violent solutions to political controversies. He told police here that he was working for a political group. But he refused to give details.

AP.

Carsten Eggert

This too could be fantasy, but security authorities here were taking Mr. Eggert seriously. Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik, or policy of rapprochement with the Communist world, has raised ugly and extreme political passions here.

One result has been a sharp increase in "hate" mail to Mr. Brandt and other regime figures including President Heinemann even though, under the German system, he is a figure of political prestige but no power. Another is the formation of para-military rightist groups.

Brandt as Target

One group discovered here recently consisted of a dozen persons who had built up considerable stores of weapons and spent their spare time using cardboard cutouts of Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel for target practice. There is nothing illegal about that, so charges were brought only against one man who had an automatic weapon in his car.

The nervousness here dates back to rumors of an alleged plot against Chancellor Brandt last winter while he was vacationing in Kenya. The story, spread by a senior Brandt advisor on the basis of intelligence reports from Washington, turned out to be vastly exaggerated.

Mr. Brandt, on an Easter vaction at Lake Garda in Italy, suggested that the incident should be neither overdramatized nor underestimated.

There are no plans to strengthen security at the Villa Hammerschmidt. A spokesman said that Mr. Eggert's fumbled attempt showed that present security precautions were adequate.

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Legislator's Daughter in FBI Papers

Miss Reuss Reported Named in Stolen Files

By Michael Kenney

BOSTON, April 11 (WP).—The FBI investigated the daugther of Rep. Henry S. Reuss, an anti-war Democrat from Wisconsin, according to information contained in a document purportedly stolen from the FBI's Media, Pa., office.

Copies of the document were distributed yesterday by the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI, a group which has claimed responsibility for raiding the Media, Pa., office on March 8.

It includes a memorandum to Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover from the Philadelphia office relaying information about Jacqueline Reuss, the congressman's 21-year-old daughter, who is a senior at Swarthmore College.

In Washington, the FBI had no comment on the document.

The Reuss memo, which contained information on Miss Reuss's educational background, was written last Nov. 19 and was based on information obtained from a secretary in the registrar's office at Swarthmore. The secretary was identified in the document as an established source who had asked the FBI not to reveal her identity.

Dr. Robert Cross, president of the Philadelphia-area college, said the secretary denied being an established source.

The one-page document on Miss Reuss was one of eight in the latest packet to be distributed. It was mailed anonymously from Philadelphia to this reporter. Previously, 25 documents have been mailed to newsmen.

'Security Matter'

The memorandum, also sent to a Philadelphia newsman, was titled "Jacqueline Reuss, information concerning—security matter."

It indicated that the secretary had forwarded to the FBI information from Miss Reuss's file in the Swarthmore registrar's office. The information dealt with Miss Reuss's educational background, particularly the fact that she had spent parts of 1969 and 1970 college semesters in France at universities in Nanterre and Avignon.

The information from the secretary identified Miss Reuss's parents by name and gave their Washington address but did not identify Rep. Reuss as a congressman.

Rep. Reuss represents a district in Milwaukee. A long-time opponent of the Vietnam war, he last week publicly endorsed an April 24 Washington peace march. Last month the Justice Department disclosed that more than 1,000 documents were stolen from the FBI Media, Pa., office.

Reuters news service reported that Miss Reuss said in a telephone interview that she "knew the FBI was checking on me last fall."

Johnson Library Opens Soon, Filled With Memorabilia

By Martin Waldron

AUSTIN, Texas, April 11 (NYT). — The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, now nearing completion, will have 31 million pages of documents 500,000 photographs of the former President and thousands of bits of memorabilia of his career, some only sentimental, others of historical importance.

The library, the sixth presidential library, is to be dedicated May 22. Last week, dozens of workmen were putting the finishing touches on the library in an $18-million complex on the University of Texas campus.

Harry Middleton, the director of the library, said it would be about two years before any of the presidential papers were open to researchers. It may be decades before most of the really important papers, those now classified as top secret or even higher, are declassified, he said.

Papers Displayed

But to give some of the flavor of Mr. Johnson's papers during a press preview, the museum staff picked a dozen examples that will go on display when the library opens.

They included the following:

- Two pages of notes that Mr. Johnson made during a meeting in June, 1967, with Premier Alexei N Kosygin of the Soviet Union.
- A hand-written invitation from Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin to visit the Soviet Union. It was delivered to Mr. Johnson on Aug. 19, 1968, the day before the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.
- A memorandum from President Kennedy directing Mr. Johnson, who was then vice-president, to speed up the U.S. space program.
- A handwritten note from Mrs. Johnson to President Johnson on the day the national Democratic convention opened in 1964, reading: "Beloved, you are as brave a man as Harry Truman—or F.D.R.—or Lincoln. You can go on to find some peace, some achievement amidst all the pain. You have been strong, patient, determined beyond any words of mine to express.

"I honor you for it. So does most of the country. To step out now would be wrong for your country, and you can see nothing but a lonely wasteland for your future. Your friends would be frozen in embarrassed silence and your enemies jeering.

Brave As Other 35

"I am not afraid of time or lies or losing money or defeat. In the final analysis, I can't carry any of the burdens you talked of—as I know it is only your choice. But I know you are as brave as any of the 35.

"I love you always, Bird."

Although many of the library's floors still are unfinished and some doors, walls and display cases are not in place, Evans Walker, the assistant director of the library, said it would be completed on time.

The library, a nine-story cube without windows or outside ornamentation, was begun in September, 1967, some months before Mr. Johnson decided not to seek a second full term as President.

Other presidential libraries are those of Herbert Hoover at West Branch, Iowa; Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N.Y.; Harry S. Truman at Independence, Mo., and Dwight D. Eisenhower at Abilene, Kan. Construction of the John F. Kennedy Library at Cambridge, Mass., has not begun.

35 Staff Members

Although the LBJ Library will be on the campus of the University of Texas, it will be administered by the National Archives and Records Services of the General Services Administration. It will have 35 staff members.

Alongside it is the Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Public Affairs, whose dean is Dr. John A. Gronouski, ambassador to Poland and postmaster general in the Johnson administration.

The $18 million cost of the library complex includes the Sid Richardson Hall, which houses the School of Public Affairs. The long slender hall named after the late Fort Worth oilman, who was a friend of Mr. Johnson—already is in use. It is 935 feet long and 95 feet wide.

Pitcairn Goes Modern: Mail Every Month

LOS ANGELES, April 11 (NYT).—Regular mail service begins this month for Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific, where the most recent mail calls include lone ships in July and February.

The S.S. Austral Pilot and the S.S. Austral Patriot, of the Farrell Lines, will provide monthly service, weather permitting, when returning to America from Auckland, N.Z.

Acceptance of the shipping line's offer was reported last week by Herbert Ford, spokesman for a Seventh-Day Adventist Church radio station here, which maintains weekly radio contact with Pitcairn.

The island, 4,000 miles east of Australia, is inhabited by 91 descendants of the British mutineers who drove Capt. Bligh from HMS Bounty and sought refuge there in 1789.

Pentagon Admits To 'Hard Sell' on Military Career

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—The U.S. Defense Department admits that it might have tried too hard in glamorizing the delights of a military career.

Pentagon officials are reviewing public relations methods following a television documentary called "The Selling of the Pentagon," which included scenes of children being shown violent hand-to-hand combat techniques.

"Times do change and we try to learn from them," Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Jerry Friedheim said. "And from time to time we learn something from suggestions that you make," he told reporters.

The Columbia Broadcasting Corp. (CBS) documentary was criticized by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew as "disreputable." Mr. Agnew said the program, shown two months ago, implied the Pentagon was "guilty of trying to mislead the American public."

CBS said Friday it would broadcast an hour-long discussion of the "substantive issues" raised by the controversial documentary on April 18.

Peking Picks Ottawa Envoy; Emphasis on U.S. Is Indicated

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—Communist China has appointed one of its most experienced diplomats to be ambassador to Canada in an apparent effort to sharpen the focus of its attention toward the United States.

The new envoy, Huang Hua, is expected in Ottawa this week. His appointment, though not yet officially announced, was disclosed to The Washington Post Friday by U.S. and Canadian sources.

A veteran Communist, Mr. Huang, now 61, was until last year ambassador to Cairo. Educated at an American-subsidized university in Peking in the mid-1930s, he speaks fluent English and is said to be familiar with the United States.

He was the only senior Chinese diplomat not recalled to China for ideological "re-education" during the tumultuous Cultural Revolution.

China and Canada established diplomatic relations in October after 20 months of negotiations. The Canadian ambassador to Peking will be Ralph Collins, a senior external affairs official who was born in China.

Last week, in a major departure from past behavior, the Peking regime invited a group of 15 American table-tennis players to visit China.

Meetings Envisioned

One of the functions of the Chinese diplomatic mission in Ottawa, according to sources in the Canadian capital, will be to meet with selected U.S. politicians, businessmen, scholars and journalists.

The Chinese Communist diplomats in Canada are also expected to serve as "America-watchers"—in much the same way that specialist American officials in Hong Kong observe China.

Some China experts see the new Peking flexibility as part of an effort to improve its position for the annual debate over Chinese representation at the United Nations.

In November, for the first time in 20 years, a majority of the General Assembly voted to seat the Peking regime and expel the Chinese Nationalists. Peking's admission was barred, however, by a two-thirds majority rule that has long been supported by the United States as a device to exclude the Communists.

Western experts familiar with the career of Ambassador Huang consider him admirably suited to be Peking's key representative in North America.

As ambassador in Cairo—a post he took in early 1966—Mr. Huang was in charge of Chinese diplomatic operations throughout Africa and the Middle East. As Peking's envoy to Ghana from mid-1960 to early 1966, he was socially active in Accra.

Western diplomats who have dealt with Mr. Huang consider him a tough negotiator during working hours, but an affable and interesting conversationalist in his more relaxed moments.

As chief Chinese delegate at the Korean war armistice talks in Panmunjom from late October to mid-December, 1953, Mr. Huang impressed his American counterparts by his diplomatic ability and his mastery of English.

Blamed for Breakdown

But the U.S. delegate, Arthur H. Dean, and his interpreter, Robert B. Ekvall, have both suggested that Mr. Huang's persistent and vitriolic denunciations of the United States were partially responsible for breaking off the talks on Dec. 14, 1953. It was presumed, however, that Mr. Huang was acting on instructions from Peking.

In 1954, when the Korean negotiations were shifted to the Geneva conference, Mr. Huang accompanied Premier Chou En-lai to Switzerland as the official Chinese press spokesman. He played the same role at the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung in April, 1955.

Envoy Leaves for Italy

HONG KONG, April 11 (Reuters).—Shen Ping, the first Red Chinese Ambassador to Italy, left Peking by air today to take up his post, the New China News Agency reported. China and Italy established diplomatic relations four months ago, Chargé d'Affaires Fen Hsien-pi arrived in Rome earlier this year.

Nixon Asks Funds To Give Summer Jobs to Youths

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—President Nixon is asking Congress for an extra $64.3 million to provide an additional 100,000 summer jobs for high school students in impoverished areas.

The request for a supplemental appropriation, which will go to Capitol Hill after Congress returns from its Easter recess, would finance nine weeks of employment at $1.60 an hour for an estimated 514,000 youths. They would work under the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

In a statement, Mr. Nixon said that special emphasis would be placed on jobs in the 50 largest cities.

"These summer employment ... proposals represent a positive response to many of the handicaps faced by America's disadvantaged youth," Mr. Nixon said. "Early action by the Congress will enable the states and communities to make timely plans for insuring that these programs are carried out to the fullest advantage."

Music World Pays Tribute To Stravinsky

N.Y. Ceremony Is Russian Orthodox

By Paul Hume

NEW YORK, April 11 (WP).—Many of the great of the music world and many admirers of Igor Stravinsky paid tribute to the composer Friday at services at Campbell's Funeral Chapel on upper Madison Avenue.

The service followed the Russian Orthodox Church ceremony.

It began as the Gregg Smith Singers, often associated with Stravinsky in recordings, sang in Russian two of his earliest sacred songs, the "Our Father" and "Hail Mary." Stravinsky wrote them in 1926 and 1934. Otherwise there was only traditional Russian choral music. It was sung by young seminarians from St. Vladimir's Theological Seminary in Westchester County.

Listening were men and women who had conducted and played and sung his music, some of them for seven of the nearly nine decades of the composer's life. The Russian-born musician died at 88 on Tuesday.

Among the mourners at the services here were conductors Leopold Stokowski, Josef Krips and Joseph Rosenstock; Stravinsky's lifelong friend and colleague, Arthur Rubinstein; violinist Isaac Stern; singer Marilyn Horne and her conductor-husband Henry Lewis; soprano Judith Raskin; and opera directors Sarah Caldwell from Boston and John Gutman of New York's Metropolitan.

Lucia Chase, director of American Ballet Theater, was in the congregation. George Balanchine, choreographer, dancer and close friend and co-worker, sat with the family. Also present were composers Roger Sessions and Elliott Carter, Milton Babbitt and Marvin David Levy, George Perle and Leo Smit.

Next Thursday, at noon, in Venice, Robert Craft will conduct a public performance of "Requiem Canticles." Immediately afterward, in private ceremonies, Stravinsky will be buried in the Russian corner of the cemetery of St. Michael, near the burial place of Serge Diaghilev, the choreographer with whom the composer worked early in his career.

4 Skiers Believed Dead

CHAMONIX, April 11 (AP).—Four unidentified skiers disappeared and were feared dead today under an avalanche on the northern slopes of Mont Blanc. The avalanche was observed from the Aiguille-du-Midi cable-car station. Rescuers taken to the spot by helicopter found a knapsack and a pair of skis but no trace of the presumed victims.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Monday, April 12, 1971 *

Table Tennis and World Peace

Fiction writers and publicists alike have dreamed of many routes by which the hostile great powers might approach one another in amity, and the threat of global war be diminished. Gatherings of intellectuals, the international community of science, world transportation and trade have all been called upon when the diplomats failed. Nor were sports neglected: the truce of the Olympic Games was wistfully recalled—even though major sports events seem to arouse more nationalist and ideological hostility than they subdue. But who could have dreamed that a ping-pong ball would penetrate the Bamboo Curtain?

Yet it is true: an American table tennis team is in Red China, and newspaper and television men are following where secretaries of state could not lead them. The cynical have been prompt to point out that the American table tennis players are not all that good, and the Chinese are not yet ready to invite the Mets to play baseball or the Knicks basketball team for some home games. But that, after all, is a minor point; whatever inferiority complexes may plague the United States do not extend to table tennis, and at least a beginning has been made—some reciprocity has been offered by Peking for the State Department's ending of the official ban on American travel to mainland China.

It is, of course, a very small beginning. The far more extensive arrangements for mutual travel and cultural exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union are subject to periodic, abrupt revision, depending on the international climate. Peking is still blasting American imperialists and Soviet revisionists alike in hailing the Maoists in the Philippines, while at the same time making it clear that not every revolution is a good revolution in Mao's thought by supporting Pakistan against the Bengalis.

But the United States, after its initial tender of an olive branch to Peking, is confirming its stand by warning oil exploring ships away from sea-bed areas claimed by Red China, and a major readjustment of attitudes just may be in the process of development. It could, of course, be a ploy by both sides to remind Moscow that it is not the only Communist power. And it could end, as so many such ventures have ended in the past, with some modern version of the crossing of the Yalu, or bombardment of the off-shore islands. But such possibilities, while they must be taken into account, cannot be allowed to dim the hopes created by the table-tennis initiative. Rather, let us applaud the gallant nine of the team who, paddles in hand, crossed the fateful bridge from Hong Kong, and renewed a long-broken communication between two peoples.

Great Leap Forward

The Persisting Illusion

President Nixon assured the nation last week that his goal is total withdrawal from Vietnam; but his announced program for withdrawal over the next seven months falls far short of that mark and is based on hopes and assumptions that are not sustained by the past record or present evidence.

A slight increase in the rate of withdrawal is possible, the President said, because "Vietnamization has succeeded." But there is little evidence to back that claim and much to dispute it. The Laotian operation, *which Mr. Nixon cited as a measure of the* ability of South Vietnamese forces to "fight effectively against the very best troops North Vietnam could put in the field," ended ingloriously, with only American airpower *standing between ARVN and an even more* ignominious defeat. In Cambodia, the South Vietnamese once more are fighting—apparently without much success—to oust Communist forces from sanctuaries supposedly *cleared a year ago.*

The internal situations in both Cambodia and Laos have degenerated seriously in the wake of their Vietnamization by "incursion." The prospect is for more, not less, danger in and from these neighboring states in the months ahead.

Inside South Vietnam itself, the enemy has stepped up his activity despite the heavy losses he no doubt suffered in Cambodia and Laos. An attack on an artillery base south of Da Nang that killed 33 Americans demonstrated a vulnerability that will increase as American combat strength in the country is progressively weakened.

The President said he did not and will not name a date for total withdrawal because "we would have thrown away our principal bargaining counter to win the release of American prisoners of war; we would remove the enemy's strongest incentive to end the *war sooner by negotiation, and we will have* given the enemy commanders the exact information they need to marshal their attacks against our remaining forces at their most vulnerable time."

But the longer withdrawal continues without a negotiated agreement, the weaker the American bargaining position becomes —and the more hopeless the lot of the prisoners. Hanoi will need no signal from Washington to determine targets of opportunity among American forces left behind in an increasingly exposed position under Mr. Nixon's program of unnegotiated withdrawal.

The old illusion of Vietnamization to which the President so stubbornly clings holds little hope of reprieve for American prisoners. It poses grave dangers for the American troops who will be left behind indefinitely. And it cannot achieve the President's vain hope of ending the war "nobly," especially if it is accompanied by the increasing, indiscriminate use of American airpower throughout Indochina, as some recent indications suggest.

The national goal of total withdrawal from Vietnam and an end to the suffering of the Vietnamese people can best be achieved by a determined effort to negotiate a political settlement in South Vietnam. Such a settlement—risky at best but less risky than the present course—requires a more realistic assessment of indigenous political and military forces in Vietnam than the administration has yet been willing to acknowledge.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

To the Table at Last

Is it a love match or a fiendish Oriental plot? We are delighted to see the two nations talking. Ping-pong is better than war-war, as Churchill nearly said. But the Americans should realize that they are taking on the world champs both at table tennis and at propaganda. There is no better way to cheer up the Red Guards than the sight of a sweating imperialist chasing the smashes of a slant-eyed hero of sport who is playing by the little Red Book.

How can we expect table tennis to be free of ugly incident? There are the bats, for a start. If the Americans opt for the reverse pimple, will the Chinese outploy them with the dreaded green sponge? If the Americans drink capitalist Coca-Cola during breaks, will the Chinese refresh themselves with the thoughts of Chairman Mao?

The Americans will need every ounce of guile, every skill of chop and slice. For, in the chairman's words, political power grows out of a ping-pong bat.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

* * *

Table tennis is now a diplomatic weapon, at least in Sino-American relations. It is also a way of irritating the Soviets and of showing that the Cultural Revolution is ended for good.

The invitation, of course, means much more than a mere sports gesture. The Americans are satisfied. Mr. Nixon had been trying for some time to improve relations between the two countries but without any success up to now. The invitation thus *appears as the almost miraculous sign of a* thaw.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

A Sticky Wicket

White South African cricketers of test-match ability have for some time been deeply worried that South Africa's international cricketing activities would come to a dead stop unless something could be done to placate anti-apartheid feelings overseas by fielding an at least partly mixed team. Hence the suggestion for two players to be nominated by the (non-white) South African Cricket Board of Control.

Ironically enough, if South Africa's sports *minister had not vetoed the scheme, the* Board of Control probably would have done. Its president, Mr. Hassan Hawa, declared that his board knew nothing about it and would regard two non-whites in the team as "something like dummies in a shop window."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 12, 1896

NEW YORK—The World today publishes the following telegram from Washington: President Cleveland has sent a letter to Madrid assuring Spain of the most friendly interest of the United States, pointing out the unhappy conditions existing in Cuba and reviewing the history of this and former outbreaks. He proposes, with the utmost kindness and with no motive but to end the strife to the honor of all concerned, that Spain should accept the good offices of the United States as mediator.

Fifty Years Ago

April 12, 1921

PATERSON, N.J.—Dimpled bare knees, form-fitting sweaters, peek-a-boo waists and bobbed hair have been barred from a New Jersey High School. Principal Walter F. Nutt issued this order. He placed special emphasis on the display of bare knees which the girls have been generous in showing, by wearing socks to the gym classes. He also told the students not to come to clesses with their noses looking as if they had been in a flour barrel, nor their cheeks too rosy.

The People and the Priests

By C. L. Sulzberger

RIO DE JANEIRO. — Possibly the most significant movement in South America today is the development of a Roman Catholic Church opposition to dictatorial governments and human suffering, a development in which priests, bishops and members of religious orders are playing an active role.

The Church, therefore, is gradually if still but partially assuming an image of political liberal*ism wholly unfamiliar to past* Latin American history when it could generally be counted upon to support established authority.

This theological new look in a Catholic continent has various facets in various countries, ranging from the so-called "rebel priests" of Colombia to the politically energetic clergy of Chile and Brazil. Of particular interest is the development in Chile of a kind of "Christian Marxism" among members of the Jesuit order who associate with far-left super-Marxists and the concerted anti-government bias of the Dominican Order in Brazil.

Liberal Views

The reasons for this are several. To begin with, the decidedly liberal views of Pope John XXIII had profound repercussions on this continent. Moreover, Pope *Paul's political outlook is seen by* many theologians in Latin America as continuing a similar approach to social reform.

Archbishop Helder Camara of Olinda e Recife in Brazil, who publicly echoed sympathy for Che Guevara, was Auxiliary Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro when the present pontiff, then Monsignor Montini, visited here. Archbishop Helder was attached to Msgr. Montini as an aide. He and the president, Juscelino Kubitschek, agreed on a basically liberal line in private conversations.

Mr. Kubitschek, now deprived of political rights, thinks Arch*bishop Helder's influence has* never been forgotten by Pope Paul and: "The Church is trying to make itself seem as a defender of the people and not of the systems that oppress them." Archbishop Helder was at least briefly associated with Brazil's right-wing, Nazi-type party before World War II but seemed genuinely converted to leftist reforms. Increasing sympathy for this view is expressed by other *Brazilian prelates, although the* archbishop is viewed as a kind of devil by the present military regime.

Indeed, the Church represents the only important fissure in a walled-up free opinion. The pulpit is the sole important outlet for oppositional thought. The government fears adverse reflections abroad should it clamp down. There is even a movement to obtain the Nobel Peace Prize for Archbishop Helder, which would be intensely embarrassing for the military bosses.

'Unholy Alliance'

In Brazil, as in several other Latin countries, there is what Mr. Kubitschek calls "a kind of unholy alliance" between the Church and various forms of Marxist opposition. And though the Vatican might worry about such tendencies elsewhere, it is so horrified by brutal repression in paris of South America that it has adjusted its temporal policy. Pope Paul is especially repelled by the torture and imprisonment of priests in Brazil.

The Dominicans here have been fierce in their support of the violent opposition. They produced a document some months ago alleging rape and torture of women and children by security officials. The Dominican appeal follows a Thomist line and says in part:

"A people is being suppressed *which means that Jesus Christ* is being suppressed ... unjust laws should not be obeyed; to obey them is to submit to sin. St. Thomas states this more than once ... the only way a violent dictatorship has left to us is the way of revolution."

After the murder of Archbishop Helder's assistant, Father Henrique Pereira Neto, a Dominican, the Church hierarchy here attacked the government for permitting "violation of basic rights." Bishop Jorge Marcos, of Itabira, predicts that future priests will assume "responsibilities" transcending the sacerdotal.

The Brazilian case is by no means atypical of South America, but is the most massive. There is parallelism in methodology of Dominicans here and Jesuits in Chile, with the striking difference that until now nobody could accuse Chile of suffering under a dictatorship.

One result of this development of a fighting left-wing in the Church has been a fairly general *demise of the Christian Democratic* political movement, which used to be a force for moderate reforms. As in France (where it has almost vanished) West Germany (where it lost power), and Italy (where it is stranded like a beached whale), Christian Democracy has gone into a South American decline. It lost in Chile, virtually disappeared in Argentina and Brazil, and is slipping everywhere but Venezuela.

Social problems have tended to push Latin American democracy further right than necessary and Latin American Christianity further left than necessary. And the Church itself, which once lived by serving those in power, is developing schizophrenic symptoms of its own on this contorted continent.

Nixon a Prisoner of the War

The Biggest Gamble

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon was candid enough to say last Wednesday, in his Indochina speech, that he does have a "concern about my place in history." We assume all chief executives have had that concern, but not many of them have owned up to it out loud.

Whether Mr. Nixon will win a second term is far beyond prediction today, 19 months before the election. Let us assume for the purposes of this article that he serves but a single term and try to guess at his "place in history."

All presidents are, basically, the prisoners of their times. They come to office facing a series of problems foreign and domestic: others arise while in office. Mr. Nixon came to office with a single overriding problem: the war in Indochina and what it was doing to the fabric of American society here at home. Most of the domestic issues, including race and the *economy*, directly related to the American involvement in the war. This is still true.

Looking back at the President's record on the war one cannot deny his consistency. True, the language has ranged far and wide but the objective has not wavered. That was very clear last Wednesday evening. His basic theme has been the importance of "how we end this war."

Chance to Survive

Mr. Nixon has always wanted to "win" the war, however he stated it. Sometimes it has been to give the South Vietnamese the right to choose their own government without outside interference. Last week it was simply to give the South Vietnamese "a reasonable chance to survive as a free people."

It is useless to argue with him that the South Vietnamese are not today and have not been in modern history "a free people," that President Thieu is essentially a military dictator, or that what the United States is doing in the war is destroying the country, all widely-made criticisms by the war's opponents here and elsewhere.

The point is that the President *believes it would be bad for the* United States to end the war in a way that "consciously turns the country over to the Communists." To do that would show that the United States no longer is the world's "greatest single hope for peace." *And to do so* would plunge the American people "from the anguish of war into a nightmare of recrimination."

To war foes these reasons are absurd. To others, however, they are powerful reflections of the kind of basic emotion that has surfaced in the wake of the verdict in the trial of Lt. Calley. Which is right and which is wrong will still be argued after *Mr. Nixon is out of the White* House.

Hewing to His Course

The point here is that Mr. Nixon is sticking to his assumptions and to the course of action laid down soon after he took office. What he does and what he says between Dec. 1, when he will have to make another troop withdrawal announcement, and election day in 1972 will be *consistent with what has happened* thus far.

In short, he is gambling he can wind up the war his way and at his pace with at least a chance of the outcome he wants. At the same time he is now positioned to reduce the troop level to zero or close to it by election day, whether because that fits his scheme or because of political necessity.

Mr. Nixon has always been a political gambler, a careful calculator of the odds, sometimes winning, sometimes losing. What he is now engaged in is his biggest gamble of all because it involves not just his own political fate or even his place in history but the future of the American people, their post-war attitude about America's world role and their internal peace of mind. A "nightmare of recrimination" is by no means out of the question.

In the history books there will be only footnotes, if that, for many of the things Mr. Nixon has or has not done, even such important moves as Supreme Court nominations, compared to the results of his gamble on the war.

Richard Nixon, in this term at least, is a prisoner of the Indochina war. It dominates every *move he makes. What he does* about it affects every thread in the national fabric. His place in history thus is close to totally dependent on the outcome which we cannot yet see.

The New Individualism

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Easter parade this year in America was a riot of modern individualism, a costume party, a masquerade ball, and the clowns never looked more gay or carefree or felt worse.

So something is wrong. And the theme of this sermon is that what is wrong is that we have forgotten Easter and kept the parade. We have replaced the old individualism, which came from our religious belief in the sanctity of each individual personality, with the new individualism, which comes from Freud and the garment district in New York City.

Maybe it was a good exchange, but all the chatter about hot pants and the cold war doesn't prove it. The materialism and egotism of the new individualism are often picturesque—the Amer*ican people have never looked* more amusing or interesting than they do today—but the old individualism was something quite different.

It came from the religious idea that each individual was sacred and different, and from the idea, not only that I'm as good as you, which is a modern notion, but that you're as good as I.

Not Easy Doctrine

This is not an easy doctrine, for it involves humility, generosity, self-criticism and, on top of that, all the faith and hope you can get out of the Easter message of new beginnings and self-renewal.

Is this irrelevant to the modern age? Not if you think about the headlines in the daily newspapers. A government that understood the religious heritage of democracy and honestly believed in the sanctity of human life and the principles of humility, generosity and self-criticism could not possibly talk about "body-counts" or boast about its "superior" casualty record or pronounce such carnage a "success."

What has happened, however, or so it seems here—is that governments have come to believe—sometimes with the approval or at least the acquiescence of famous divines like Billy Graham —that they may suspend the ethical code they require or expect of their individual citizens and apply the license of nations to pass approving judgment on themselves.

One reason why this is a *troubled and unhappy* country this Easter—and it is in some ways a hopeful thing—is that, despite all the modern individualism and secularism, many men and women reject the idea that governments may defy the moral order of what is right and wrong and substitute some lower standard of collective license.

Ethical Influence

For many, religion has lost its dogma but at least retained its ethical influence. The outcry to "free Calley" indicates the moral confusion of the age, but underneath these emotional eruptions there is still a solid foundation of decency in this country.

This is a major factor behind the cry to end the killing in Vietnam. It is not only that we are not "winning" or that the sacrifices are too great but that there is no longer in the minds of many any moral purpose to the conflict: in short, that it is cruel, pointless and wrong.

It is quite inaccurate to characterize the opponents of the war as "neo-isolationists," as if their challenge to the administration on the war were a form of selfishness and rejection of responsibility.

In fact, what we may very well be seeing now is a new form of involvement in the larger problem of the human family, a wider concern for individual human life, not unlike the old religious idea that the thing that matters more than anything else is human life and decency.

To be fair about this, it is true that many other men and women support the war precisely because they sincerely believe continuing it will in the end save lives, but at least the general concern now is how to minimize the killing.

True Elsewhere

This is true not only in Indochina, but in the Middle East as well, where Jerusalem, of all places, is not primarily a religious symbol but a political and military target.

Still, it is not wholly unreasonable to find in the secular world some evidence to support the Easter message of hope and renewal.

"Under our very eyes," Paul Valery remarked in "History and Politics," "a new society is taking shape, a wider Christendom, a *civitas mundi*, less theological than medieval Christendom, less sentimental and abstract than the "humanity" of our ancestors. It is not based on the beyond but on the here and now; it draws its strength not from sentiment and opinion but from facts and necessities. Its domain is nothing but *the earth; its constituents are* men, races and nations, its creative natural forces are place and climate; its guide is reason; its faith is the intuition of order—which is to say, the relatively modest dogma that God is not crazy."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

More Calley

That so many Americans are willing to condone an act so brutal leads me to believe that, since the majority also seem to be supporters of the war, they must feel a share of guilt in Calley's crime. His trial in a sense symbolizes their guilt for supporting this conflict, and thus touches a painful nerve within them. Unfortunately one must include our own President in such a group.

As emerged in the trial, even Calley's own men with one exception knew better than to do what he did. One can only wonder with dread what this great mass surging to his defense will condone for the "betterment of freedom."

In the end each of us must look at ourselves and in what directions our cries of protest lead. These cries of protest lead down a terrifying and dangerous path.

STEPHEN WHITE,
Trangsund, Sweden.

The letter of Capt. Aubrey Daniel is like a breath of fresh air. There emerges finally an American who puts principle above private interest. Now we can raise our heads again. Thank God for him.

J. RIVES CHILDS,
Nice.

If the public reaction to Lt. Calley's sentence has done nothing else, it has served to sweep away the spurious foundation for any justification in future for the hitherto prevalent attitudes of self-righteousness, hypocrisy and primitive arrogance embarrassingly displayed by certain segments of our population when setting themselves up as judges of other peoples.

R. E. CLARK.
Frankfurt.

What, in the eyes of the Illinois Legislature, is the distinction between the Calley and Manson killings? The action of this legislative body in condemning the Calley verdict (IHT, April 1) is shocking.

RALPH REISNER.
Rome.

Hand in Hand

I had come over the months to feel that Mr. Frazier was given solely to the besetting problems of the married man, the constant struggle to support his family. He allowed the more articulate Clay to speak out from his position as a public black man. Yet to read the excerpt from Frazier's speech to the South Carolina Legislature (IHT, April 9) is to stare in astonishment that any black man, *any* depressed race or group, could produce thinking that transcends his personal arena and talks to problems beyond. In saying, "We must save our people... our people, white and black..." he speaks with a universality that Clay at no time achieves. He also speaks with truth. Let's do it. Let's walk hand in hand.

TIM G. SYMONDS.
Paris.

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Attacks Mounted in E. Pakistan

akistani-Indian Battle Reported

By Eric Pace

ACHI, Pakistan, April 11 —The Pakistani govern- said tonight that its army out two companies of In- troops yesterday in an en- ent near Jessore, in East an.

announcement was made e Pakistan radio. It was largest reported military between Pakistan and India last month's crackdown by Pakistani government on it calls "miscreants" in East an.

o-Pakistan relations have orated swiftly since then, Pakistan has accused India ding infiltrators into East tan to stir up trouble.

radio said the two Indian ities, from the Indian r Security Force, had been l and had suffered heavy ties in the fighting, which l was "in the Benapol area."

apol is a town two or three inside East Pakistan's with India. It lies on the between Calcutta and Jessore, which was formerly famous as a center for the production of indigo dye.

No further details about casualties were given, and the size of the Pakistani force involved was not disclosed. The radio said two Indian soldiers who were reported captured yesterday had with them their rifles, a machine gun, a radio set and a hand grenade.

The radio said the Indian prisoners, who have the rank of sepoy, the equivalent of private, said the companies had been moved near the Indian-Pakistani border recently and then sent across on an infiltrating mission that took them 15 miles into Pakistani territory.

The prisoners were said to have divulged that their battalion, commanded by a lieutenant colonel, had set up its headquarters at Bangaon, a town just west of the border opposite Benapol, April 3.

Their reported account coincides with Pakistani government reports that India has been massing troops along its borders with East Pakistan. Five divisions were said to have been in West Bengal earlier, and more troops were said to have been flown in in recent days.

Deployed Friday

The prisoners were said to have reported that on the night of April 3 the units were deployed near Jhingergacha, a town 15 miles inside the border, on the road from Benapol to Jessore.

The radio gave this account of what followed: "Pakistani soldiers who were combing the area came into contact with these Indian infiltrators the same night. The infiltrators were armed with mortars, machine guns, rifles and grenades. The Pakistani troops dealt with the intruders expeditiously and effectively."

Other Fighting

NEW DELHI, April 11 (NYT). —West Pakistani soldiers, aided by artillery and airstrikes, launched a series of fresh attacks in East Pakistan over the weekend against outlying towns and villages occupied by Bengali resistance forces, according to Indian government sources.

These sources reported that Pakistani Air Force jets bombed and strafed areas in or near six towns—Jessore, Bogra, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Syimet and Comilla. The towns are all in districts adjacent to the Indian border.

Meanwhile, resistance forces were reported tonight to have driven West Pakistani troops out of their garrison at Comilla. Press reports reaching New Delhi said Comilla was abandoned on Friday by an estimated 5,000 West Pakistani troops after four days of fighting.

A high official of the New Delhi government denied again today that India was supplying men or arms to the secessionists in East Pakistan. He also indirectly warned Pakistan against any "military adventure" against India.

Meanwhile, however, a national committee has been formed in New Delhi to coordinate a proliferating number of private and local government efforts under way in India to raise money and supplies for East Pakistanis in their bid for independence.

200 Slain

CALCUTTA, April 11 (Reuters).—An Italian priest claimed today that about 200 people, mostly Roman Catholics, were mowed down by West Pakistani troops using machine guns inside a church compound near Jessore, in East Pakistan, a week ago.

Father Attilio Colussi said that a fellow Italian priest, Father Mario Veronesi, was also killed as he tried to calm the panic-stricken people.

Father Colussi, quoting from a letter, said that more than 200 men, women and children had collected in the large compound of the church in Shimolia town for protection after hearing reports of troop movements in the area.

Six Pakistani soldiers suddenly entered the church compound with machine guns and started shooting all around, according to the letter.

It said most of the people there were killed, including Father Veronesi. The letter said the soldiers then vanished as suddenly as they had come.

oncern Grows in Congress ver Arms Aid to Pakistan

By Benjamin Welles

ASHINGTON, April 11 —The United States is ming to ship to Pakistan nition and spare parts for ons under a program begun 67.

ere is growing evidence that Pakistani Army has been us- American tanks, jet aircraft other equipment in its at- t to crush the movement for nomy by the predominantly ali citizens in the eastern of the country.

at equipment was shipped 1954 to 1965, at which time U.S. embargoed further arms ments to Pakistan. The em- o was eased in 1967 to per- Pakistan to buy spare parts ammunition for the weap-

e Pakistani government es—estimated at 30,000 to 00 men—are believed to have ived 48 light tanks and 16 rejets from the United States re the embargo. They also British, Soviet and Commu- Chinese equipment.

least twice, the United States expressed concern over the stanis' reported use of Amer- equipment in the east, but wise has muted its disap- l for fear of jeopardizing afe evacuation of Americans East Pakistan and of ap- ng to intervene in what the Department regards as arily an internal affair.

the reports of the army's essive activities have con- d, there has been mounting rn in Congress, reflected in press and in public circles. senators—two Democrats two Republicans—asked Sec- y of State William P. Rogers to specify U.S. aid to tan and to clarify whether ican weapons had been used rmy units against the East tanis.

s. Edmund S. Muskie, D., e; Walter F. Mondale, D., ; Edward Brooke, R., Mass., Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., in a joint letter that they deeply disturbed over the bloodshed in East Paki- They called on the State rtment to disclose "even the indirect" American involve-

gressional sources said that Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., Sen. Mondale would soon nsor a resolution in Con- to bar all military aid and to Pakistan until the cur- conflict is ended.

m 1954 to 1965, U.S. arms Pakistan exceeded $1 bil- according to expert sources In 1967, the embargo was to permit Pakistan to begin g spare parts and ammunition for its previously acquired U.S. weapons.

Pakistan Bankruptcy?

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP). —Pakistan has dispatched a senior Finance Ministry official to Washington to seek emergency assistance from the international financial community to ward off the country's impending bankruptcy, according to U.S. and diplomatic sources.

This has created a major dilemma for the World Bank and an international consortium of Pakistan's creditors, the largest of which is the United States. Pakistan's total international debt is about $4 billion, and the country is rapidly running out of reserves to pay the interest on those debts.

But officials representing Pakistan's creditors say their agencies do not want to open themselves to the charge of financing the Pakistani central government's civil war against East Pakistan.

In January, well before the current rebellion, Pakistani government reserves were down to $184 million, compared to $342 million just a year before.

The Pakistani official, Aziz Ali Mohammed, was said to have four goals:

● To persuade the United States to speed up delivery of the uncommitted portion of the current fiscal year's $120 million in aid funds.

● To get a moratorium from the World Bank on a forthcoming $40 million repayment.

● To get a standby credit of $175 million from the International Monetary Fund.

● To convene a meeting of the Pakistan creditors' consortium, which includes the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Japan.

Associated Press

PAKISTAN'S PRISONER?—This photo, released in Karachi Saturday, is said by government to show East Pakistan's rebel leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, in custody. The regime did not say where or when it was taken.

Arms Searches in Amman

Artillery, Mortar Clashes Reported in Northern Jordan

AMMAN, April 11 (UPI).—Fighting flared anew in northern Jordan today; each side accused the other of starting it.

The government said that Palestinian guerrillas provoked the new clashes by attacking four villages and towns in the Ramtha area while the guerrillas said that the battles started with government assaults on guerrilla positions. They said that the alleged attacks were thrown back with heavy government losses.

Government spokesmen said that guerrilla artillery and mortars based in Syria fired on the town of Ramtha during the night, while other commandos used rockets on the nearby village of Kufr Saum. Guerrilla machine gun and mortar fire also struck the towns of Torra and Imrawa in the area, they said.

In Beirut, a spokesman for the el-Fatah guerrilla group said that the fighting broke out with widespread government attacks on guerrilla positions in the north. He said that the fighting has spread along the Syrian border.

The spokesman also said that government forces had attacked the Abou Kassem guerrilla base in the Jordan Valley where fighting was continuing.

The government gave no estimate of casualties but said that one guerrilla attempt to infiltrate Torra was thrown back by the local populace.

The new violence occurred as government security forces swept through Amman searching houses for unauthorized weapons. The official Jordanian news agency said that the operation was proceeding peacefully with local cooperation.

"Security forces discovered some banned weapons and some of the citizens were handing their weapons to the search parties," it said.

The searches were ordered after the guerrillas agreed earlier this week to withdraw their heavy weapons from the capital to end 14 days of violence in Jordan. Yesterday, convoys of these arms and militiamen were still leaving Amman.

The clashes today, which ended two days of relative peace, erupted less than 48 hours after Syria, Jordan and the guerrillas decided to set up a joint committee to police the peace. Each side would provide two delegates to a six-man committee to insure the implementation of the pacts that ended Jordan's six-day civil war in September.

Guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat today accused American agents of engineering the crisis. He said that the guerrillas would not disarm under any circumstances and that the "continued crimes and plots which the American Central Intelligence Agency has planned all indicate the gravity of the situation."

U.S. Ex-Envoy To UN Attacks Israeli Policy

By Henry Tanner

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 11 (NYT).—A bluntly critical appraisal of Israeli government policies by Charles W. Yost, the former U.S. representative to the UN, has stirred wide interest here.

It is being interpreted by Western diplomats as one of several signs that public support for Israel may be weakening in the United States.

Writing in Life magazine, Mr. Yost termed it "wholly unrealistic" for Israel to make "extensive territorial demands," including Sharm el-Sheikh on the Strait of Tiran, and to insist that it must have its own forces along the west bank of the Jordan.

To do so, Mr. Yost wrote, "is simply to refuse to make a peace settlement" and "to mislead the Israeli people as to what is and is not possible." He added that Egypt and Jordan would never agree to such territorial changes.

Clearly indicating that he thought Israel was responsible for the deadlock in the search for peace since the six-day war in 1967, Mr. Yost wrote that an early settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict was "a vital interest of the United States" and the Soviet Union as well as of Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

Mr. Yost was replaced as U.S. representative here on March 1 by George Bush, a former Republican congressman from Texas.

There are two reasons why Mr. Yost's bluntly phrased article struck a responsive chord among Western European diplomats and UN officials dealing with the Middle East.

First, virtually all of these specialists are convinced that only American pressure could persuade Israel to drop its territorial demands and thus make a peace settlement possible.

Secondly, most of these diplomats believe, in the words of one of them, that "it becomes more evident every day that basic United States interests and basic Israeli interests as defined by the government of Premier Golda Meir are no longer identical."

More Russian Jews to Israel In Month Than in All of '70

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW, April 11.—More Soviet Jews emigrated to Israel during March than in all of '70, to bring the total number of departures for the first quarter of this year to nearly 1,400, it was learned today.

If the rate for the first 90 days of 1971 continues for the remainder of the year, Israel will have received about 5,500 Soviet Jews by 1972.

This is more than three times higher than the average of about 1,500 Jews that have been permitted to leave for Israel each year.

The unprecedented flow is directly contrary to Soviet public pronouncements on the rate of Jewish emigration to Israel. The figures, however, were made available to the Times from unimpeachable sources that cannot be identified. They do not include Jewish emigration to other nations.

1,000 in 1970

The total for 1970 was slightly more than 1,000, but that was less than the more than the 1,100 permitted to leave during the 31 days of March.

The March rate of departures, according to the sources, has continued through the ten days of the 24th Communist party congress, which ended Friday.

What is more, the average daily rate has been skyrocketing. Since the Feb. 23-to-25 Brussels Conference of Jewish Organizations protesting alleged anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, the average daily flow of Soviet Jews to Israel has climbed to more than 34, including Sundays.

Slow Start

The emigration this year got off to a slow start. During all of January only 55 Jews were permitted to leave for Israel.

The number climbed to nearly 130 in February, with the flow virtually shut off during the Brussels conference in the Kremlin's anger over the "anti-Soviet" meeting.

The Russians maintain that Jewish emigration to Israel is exceedingly small and consists only of elderly or ailing adults and children.

In fact, however, the Jewish emigrants represent a cross-section of the Soviet Union's three million Jews. There are men and women of all ages and all academic and professional levels, including teachers, engineers and doctors as well as factory and farm workers.

© Los Angeles Times

Turk Terrorists In New Violence

ISTANBUL, April 11 (Reuters). —A bomb damaged the right-wing Student Federation's headquarters here Friday and a student was shot in the chest in Ankara in fresh terrorist incidents.

Police also reported that sticks of dynamite were thrown at a student hostel near the Middle East Technical University in Ankara and another bomb shattered windows of a private high school in the coastal town of Izmir.

Police said the student wounded by gunshots was fired at from a passing car.

H. Funk, Diplomat, Dies in Accident

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 11 (NYT).—Howard V. Funk jr., 41, first secretary of the United States Embassy in Kenya, was killed Friday in an automobile accident near Lake Victoria.

Mr. Funk, political officer of the embassy, was on a tour of Western Kenya when the accident occurred near the town of Kisii.

He had been a Foreign Service officer in Africa since 1960 and had been stationed in Kenya for two and one half years. Previously he had served in the American embassies in Kampala, Uganda, and Accra, Ghana.

In 1968, Mr. Funk was a special assistant in Washington to Ambassador at Large Averell Harriman, personal representative of President Lyndon B. Johnson at the Vietnam peace talks in Paris.

Paris Traffic Toll Up

PARIS, April 11 (UPI).—The number of traffic deaths in Paris rose by 30 percent in 1970, police said yesterday. During the year, 557 persons were killed and 5,080 seriously hurt in personal injury accidents which totaled 14,237.

Obituaries

Will Harridge; Headed Baseball League

EVANSTON, Ill., April 11 (AP) —Will Harridge, 86, president of the American Baseball League for 27 years, died Friday in a nursing home.

While working as a stenographer and clerk for the Wabash Railroad as a young man, he caught the eye of league president Ban Johnson in 1911.

Thereafter he earned recognition over his 47 years in baseball as one of the most able and highly regarded figures in the history of the national game.

He served as the league's third president from 1931 to his retirement in 1958.

Mr. Harridge joined the league office as Mr. Johnson's secretary in December, 1911.

He remained in that capacity until January, 1927, when Mr. Johnson was granted a leave of absence because of ill health.

The following November, upon the election of R. S. Barnard as league president, Mr. Harridge was given his first title, secretary of the league, after having performed the duties of the office for several years without formal recognition.

League owners re-elected Mr. Harridge for a five-year term in 1930 and made him president a year later on the death of Mr. Barnard.

Fritz von Opel

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, April 11 (UPI).—Fritz von Opel, 71, a grandson of the founder of West Germany's Opel automobile firm and an engineer in his own right, died in the Samedan district hospital at St. Moritz Thursday.

Mr. Opel's grandfather, Adam Opel, founded the firm which became the property of General Motors and the second-largest automobile firm in West Germany.

Mr. Opel became a household name in the Germany of the 1920s by his prowess as a sportsman, winning many automobile and motorboat races. He also took a great interest in rockets, flying in the first rocket-powered aircraft in 1929. He developed three rockets himself—Rak I, Rak II and Rak III.

World War II found Mr. Opel in the United States, where he was interned and his property there confiscated.

He spent most of the years after the war in St. Moritz and on the Côte d'Azur.

Robert B. Chiperfield

CANTON, Ill., April 11 (UPI). —Robert B. Chiperfield, 71, a member of Congress for 24 years and a former chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, died Friday.

Mr. Chiperfield, a lifelong resident of Canton, was elected in 1938 to the House seat formerly held by his father, Burnet M. Chiperfield. He held the seat until 1962, when he did not run for re-election.

A Republican, he became chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee during the Eisenhower administration.

Jack Chernick

UPTON, L.I., April 11 (NYT).—Jack Chernick, 59, senior physicist and head of the reactor physics division at Brookhaven National Laboratory, died Thursday of a stroke.

Mr. Chernick had pioneered in reactor physics, forming part of the basis for today's water-moderated nuclear power reactors. He helped design and develop the Brookhaven graphite research reactor, designed and built for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

One of the inventors of Brookhaven's high-flux beam reactor, among the newest, largest and most versatile research reactors, Mr. Chernick was mathematician for the Ballistics Research Laboratory at Aberdeen, Md., from 1941 to 1947, when he joined the Brookhaven staff.

Mr. Chernick was a member of the Atomic Energy Commission advisory committee on reactor physics. He had been a United States delegate to several Geneva conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and had served as a United States consultant to India to help in its peaceful atomic energy programs.

André Billy

PARIS, April 11 (Reuters).—The French literary critic and novelist André Billy, 88, died at a clinic in nearby Fontainebleau last night.

Mr. Billy, who was a member of the Académie Goncourt and winner of its national literary prize in 1954, was taken to the clinic last week with a broken thigh.

Mr. Billy was the dean of the jury which selects the winner of the Goncourt Prize, France's top literary award, each year.

Among his works are novels, history books and biographies of leading French authors, including Balzac, Baudelaire, Diderot and Stendhal.

For 23 years before World War II Mr. Billy was literary critic of the newspaper L'Oeuvre. During the occupation he joined Le Figaro, which had withdrawn to Lyons.

Raymond S. Harris

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI).—Raymond S. Harris, 86, who wrote scripts for Harold Lloyd and W.C. Fields comedies during a career as a screenwriter that spanned four decades, died here yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Harris began writing for the silent films in the Vitagraph studios on Long Island, then spent 20 years in Hollywood writing movies for Paramount, 20th Century-Fox, Universal and other studios.

His name appeared on films starring Lloyd, Fields and Richard Dix, but the film he regarded as his most important was "Alexander Graham Bell," starring Don Ameche.

Henry A. Abt

GREENWICH, Conn., April 11 (UPI).—Henry A. Abt, 66, general manager of New York's German-American Chamber of Commerce, died Thursday of a heart attack.

Dr. Milo B. Sampson

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 11 (UPI).—Dr. Milo B. Sampson, 62, a pioneer nuclear physicist and one of the nation's leading authorities on the design and operation of the cyclotron, died today.

Raymond D. McGrath

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—Raymond D. McGrath, 80, a former member of the banking firm of Lazard Frères and onetime executive vice-president of General American Investors Company, died Friday at his home in Warrenton, Va.

Mr. McGrath was financial consultant to the General Aniline and Film Corporation in 1942. He had been a director of a number of leading corporations.

Norman Bentwich

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—Norman Bentwich, 87, who survived an assassination attempt when attorney general of Palestine in 1929, died Thursday at St. Mary's Hospital.

He was fired at by a young Arab when leaving his office in Jerusalem but escaped with slight leg wounds.

An international lawyer, Mr. Bentwich was appointed to the Chair of International Peace at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1932. He later became chairman of the English governors of the university.

In 1961, in a letter to The Times, Mr. Bentwich appealed to Israel to spare the life of Adolf Eichmann, the Gestapo officer convicted of killing Jews. He had dealt with Eichmann in 1939 in Vienna when negotiating the rescue of Jewish victims of the Nazis.

Strong Measures Check Rebel Leftists in Ceylon

By Tillman Durdin

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 11 (NYT). — Strong government measures appeared today to have checked the scope of activity by radical leftist insurgents in Ceylon, but they continued harassing raids in many parts of the country and remain a threat to peace and stability.

The Colombo area remained today in a state of tight alert with the curfew lifted only from 6 a.m. until 4 p.m.

[Eighty-nine terrorists were reported shot dead by troops in a clash last night at Rambukkana, in the hilly rubber plantation district of Kegalla, 40 miles east of Colombo, but the reports could not be confirmed, a Reuters dispatch from Colombo said.]

The tight precautions in the countryside around this capital city were demonstrated last night to passengers arriving by plane at 9:30 p.m. Their 27-mile trip from the airport into Colombo was marked by five halts at control points. The trip took four hours.

Long lines continue to form during off-curfew hours here and in other centers as people line up to buy food. The government is mobilizing special supplies but prices continue to go up and shortages in many items are developing.

The government today decreed a 24-hour curfew for eight districts in six provinces. The provinces inc ude the important cities of Galle, Matara and Hambantota and have a population of some five million people.

The six provinces encompass jungle areas in which the terrorists are strongest, and security forces hope to pinpoint and strike at terrorist pockets by clamping the 24-hour ban on movement of any kind. Six military officers have been appointed to coordinate suppression activities in the provinces.

Army commander in chief Maj. Gen. Sepala Attygalle today appealed to the people not to be influenced by rumors being spread to create panic. He warned that no one must leave his home during curfew hours and disclosed that 11 persons were killed in the Colombo area last night for being outside during curfew hours.

Gen. Attygalle also said that terrorists continued to attack unarmed civilians and reported that in Deniyaya, 100 miles south of Colombo, a prominent doctor had been murdered.

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A Decade Later—Echoes From the Bay of Pigs Continue

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON (WP).—"There's an old saying," President John F. Kennedy said in the wake of the Bay of Pigs debacle ten years ago, "that victory has one hundred fathers and defeat is an orphan."

It was a decade ago Saturday that some 1,500 Cuban refugees, trained and equipped by the United States Central Intelligence Agency, landed on the south shore of Cuba in an abortive invasion that ended two days later.

Looking back over the decade, that debacle was surely the young President's greatest mistake. Although President Kennedy manfully took the responsibility, what was involved was far more than a question of victory or defeat. The Bay of Pigs set in train a host of events, the echoes of which are still with us today.

With additional information now at hand, including Nikita S. Khrushchev's reminiscenses, it is worth a look at those echoes.

Close at home, the disaster produced in the President a skepticism about advice and advisers, above all about the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CIA. It was not long before all the leading figures in those sacrosanct establishments were replaced. Organizationally, McGeorge Bundy was moved into the White House from across the street, there to be succeeded in a new locale of power by Walt W. Rostow and Henry A. Kissinger.

Further Echoes

Other echoes now seem the more important—not just the United States relationship with Latin America but the relationship with the Soviet Union and even the relationship between the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Affected, too, was President Kennedy's view of Indochina and the view of his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, when a crisis arose in the Dominican Republic. What the two Presidents did in those widely separated areas of the world, in turn, relates directly to the situation in America today—both its internal divisions over the Indochina war and its growing aversion to international commitments.

Of course, it is absurd to pile all the ills of today's America on the back of the young President's error in giving the go-ahead for the invasion of Cuba. But there is a relationship beyond doubt—and John F. Kennedy's place in history will be the poorer for it.

The Bay of Pigs details are well known and need not be repeated here beyond the simplest facts. He inherited the plan from the Eisenhower administration, he agonized over it but in early April finally approved the invasion on the advice of his senior aides, both military and civilian.

That the President agonized, I can testify first hand, rereading a memorandum now of 45 minutes spent with him alone in the Oval Office on April 7 of that year. That I—like most other Washington journalists who also knew something about what was up—*failed to report publicly* and adequately what we knew is also true.

'Pay Any Price'

To put the Bay of Pigs fiasco in context one must recall the mood of the day, a decade back and so different from that of April 1971. In his campaign for the presidency, John F. Kennedy had called for American help for the Cuban refugees from the island Fidel Castro had conquered a bare two years earlier. His opponent, then Vice-President Nixon, who knew what plans had been made in secret under Dwight D. Eisenhower, replied that to do what Mr. Kennedy suggested "would lose all our friends in Latin America" and "would be an open invitation for Mr. Khrushchev to come in."

Remember that in his inaugural address, the new President had declared to cheers that "we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend or oppose any foe in order to assure the survival and success of liberty." Fidel Castro and Cuba fell within that pledge and the new President's National Security Council found that the continued existence of Castro's regime would endanger American relations with Latin America.

Two of President Kennedy's youthful aides, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., and Richard Goodwin, produced on April 3 a State Department pamphlet calling the present situation in Cuba a "grave and urgent challenge" and speaking of "the seizure by international Communism of a base and bridgehead in the Americas."

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., in a memorandum to the President, declared that "Castro is a thorn in our flesh but he is not a dagger in our hearts." But Sen. Fulbright could not dissuade either the President or his top aides.

Even after the debacle, the President, defending himself against charges that by refusing direct American help he had left the refugee forces to die on the beaches, spoke of "subversion, infiltration and a host of other tactics" that made it "clearer than ever that we face a relentless struggle in every corner of the globe that goes far beyond the clash of armies or even nuclear armaments."

The most pressing other problem at the time of Cuba was Laos. President Eisenhower had told Mr. Kennedy, just before the change of chief executives, that if a political settlement could not be obtained in Laos he would be willing "as a last desperate hope, to intervene unilaterally."

President Kennedy himself, on April 6, had told an off-the-record session of radio-TV officials that "intervention has many hazards but a collapse is more hazardous. The alternatives are somber. We cannot permit Laos to be won by an insurgent group." Doubtless he then had in mind Khrushchev's January remarks approving insurgency all over the world—remarks that led Mr. Kennedy to promote counter-insurgency training and the Green Berets.

After the Bay of Pigs, the President's brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, remarked that if it had not been for the Cuban affair, the United States would probably be up to its ears "in the jungles of Laos."

In June, President Kennedy went to Vienna to meet with Premier Khrushchev. They did manage to cool the Laos issue. But the Soviet leader took the offensive and Mr. Kennedy, clearly with the Bay of Pigs as a strike against him, was put on the defensive. The two talked of "miscalculation" and the President admitted that he himself had miscalculated about the invasion of Cuba.

George F. Kennan, the former ambassador to the Soviet Union, was later to characterize the President at Vienna as a "tongue-tied young man, not forceful, with no ideas of his own." He added that the impression the President made probably encouraged the Kremlin later to send missiles to Cuba.

The Vienna argument centered on Berlin. Premier Khrushchev was so hard that Mr. Kennedy afterwards asked veteran diplomat Llewellyn E. Thompson, then the ambassador to Moscow, whether it is "always like this." Mr. Thompson replied: "Par for the course."

The encounter with the Soviet premier led the President to ask Congress to increase the military establishment, which it did. Even though the "missile gap" Mr. Kennedy had attacked during the presidential campaign was quickly found—once he was in office—to be a Soviet rather than an American "gap," the President increased the U.S. missile stockpile.

The stage was being set for the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

Mr. Khrushchev has contended in his memoirs published this past winter that "we were quite certain that the (Bay of Pigs) invasion was only the beginning and that the Americans would not let Cuba alone." And "they feared, as much as we hoped, that a socialist Cuba might become a magnet that would attract other Latin American countries to socialism."

The question was discussed, wrote Mr. Khrushchev, by the Politburo. While on a visit to Bulgaria, he said, "One thought kept hammering away at my brain: what will happen if we lose Cuba?"

And so, as Mr. Khrushchev told it, "the logical answer was missiles." The Soviet leader coupled this theme of protecting Cuba against what he said he felt would be a second, and far stronger, invasion, with the idea that "our missiles would have equalized what the West likes to call 'the balance of power,'" meaning that at one stroke he could counter the growing American missile lead ordained by President Kennedy and voted by Congress.

'Politically Inept'

Mr. Kennan expressed the belief, in the tape he did for the Kennedy Library after the President's assassination, that President Kennedy's behavior at Vienna "in effect, although not deliberately," led Mr. Khrushchev into the missile crisis because the latter "failed to realize on that occasion what a man he was up against." Mr. Khrushchev also has said he found Kennedy "a very intelligent, likable person" but at Vienna "I felt he was politically inept, but was learning fast."

The missile crisis was a tremendous victory for the United States at the time, just as the Bay of Pigs had been a vast defeat at the moment. But if the Bay of Pigs debacle led Russia to the missile crisis, so the missile crisis outcome led the Kremlin to begin a vast new nuclear arms program. Just how much was done between the end of the missile crisis and the ouster of Premier Khrushchev is still obscure, but there is no doubt that his successors have gone forward with a massive program to reach the parity of today. They surely swore to one another that there never again would be such a Soviet humiliation.

Did the Bay of Pigs lead President Kennedy into Indochina? Some have suggested that, but McGeorge Bundy and others in the Kennedy entourage deny it. Still, one has a nagging suspicion that the President felt the necessity, after the Bay of Pigs, of showing strength. He held back on Laos to join in the Geneva agreement on neutrality for the Asian country, an agreement that in effect divided the small nation. The President probably reacted this way both because of the Bay of Pigs and because congressional leaders counseled him against sending troops into Laos.

Mr. Kennedy said he believed in the domino theory. Hence it may be argued that he began sending thousands of Americans to Vietnam as advisers in line with such beliefs as those expressed in his inaugural address. In his last State of the Union address, in 1963, President Kennedy declared that "the spearpoint of aggression has been blunted in South Vietnam."

The Democrats had long suffered under Republican charges that they "lost China." Mr. Kennedy tried to use the same tactic in the campaign of 1960 against Mr. Nixon on the "loss" of Cuba to Communism. Both these events—plus the Bay of Pigs defeat—were probably in Lyndon Johnson's mind when he sent American forces in overwhelming number into the Dominican Republic to assure that it would not be "lost" to Communism.

The Dominican affair, on top of the Bay of Pigs and despite the Cuban missile crisis, helped to sour American relations south of the border. But they were minimal, in geopolitical terms, compared to the Soviet-American-Chinese fallout.

The Bay of Pigs can hardly be blamed for the Sino-Soviet break. But it is a fact that Peking blasted Premier Khrushchev after the missile crisis, charging him with "adventurism" for going in and with "capitulationism" for pulling out under Mr. Kennedy's pressure. If the Bay of Pigs led or helped lead the Soviet leader to the missile crisis, then the Bay of Pigs did at least add to the Sino-Soviet quarrel.

The course of history in the decade since the Bay of Pigs debacle has been affected by thousands of suspicions, theories, calculations and miscalculations. The web of history is not foreordained and the Bay of Pigs cannot be credited or blamed for the course of events.

Still, looking back, the evidence now available suggests that major elements in the action-reaction phenomenon in international affairs during this past decade did indeed have an origin in, or receive an impetus from, that disastrous error of America's young President.

Dalmas.

Four of the captured Bay of Pigs invaders being questioned in Havana in March, 1962.

Complex Questions Concerning Calley

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—As the case of First Lt. William L. Calley Jr. moved last week from the courtroom into the political arena, accompanied by a public clamor that astonished many long-time members of Congress, a large number of complex questions were left unanswered.

Among them:

● Why did President Nixon intervene in the case by promising to review the verdict?

The friendly explanation is that he felt he had to do something to quiet the storm of criticism expressed in letters and telegrams to the White House and Capitol Hill—the worst such storm, in view of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., since President Harry S Truman fired Gen. Douglas MacArthur. That explanation was offered by White House staff members.

Another view, less sympathetic and offered mainly by critics, was that Mr. Nixon saw an irresistible opportunity to align himself again with the views of the "silent majority," most of whom seemed to support Lt. Calley. The amount of liaison work done by the White House would appear to suggest that the President's motivation was indeed political, at least in part.

Success

● Did he succeed in calming emotions?

At first, he seemed to. The flow of angry telegrams dwindled, apparently because the critics of the verdict were satisfied that Mr. Nixon would do something to help Lt. Calley when the propitious moment came. But then Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel 3d, the prosecutor in the case, wrote Mr. Nixon a letter that combined restraint with a passionate expression of outraged idealism.

Even more appalling than the massacre itself, said Capt. Daniel, a 29-year-old Virginian, were the political leaders who have failed to see the moral issue or, having seen it, compromise it for political motives in the face of apparent public displeasure with the verdict."

The letter triggered a new debate over the propriety of the President's action in terms of the system of military justice—a debate with which, inevitably, all the old questions about the rules of war and individual responsibility became tangled. The broader argument seemed likely to continue for some weeks.

● What effect will the President's action have on the system of military justice?

Take your choice: Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., said there could be no "objective review when the commander in chief has made his interest so clearly known to career officers under his command."

Sen. Robert Taft Jr., R., Ohio, argued that the President's intervention would "relieve the reviewing courts of pressures and help them to impartial and expeditious review."

Those who have seen captains in the peacetime Army turn out their companies to paint tacky parade-ground grass green in the hope of pleasing the general would probably incline toward Sen. Bayh's view.

● What impact will all of this have on Lt. Calley's fate?

Few lawyers think that the jury could have come to any conclusion other than the one it reached, given the facts of the case and the law. If the verdict is to be amended or reversed, therefore, either by the various review bodies or by the President, it would probably require a political decision. The factors that would govern such a decision have not yet become clear.

● Finally, will the *episode* help or hurt the President's chances for re-election?

On that, there was no agreement in Washington this weekend. Herbert G. Klein, the White House communications director, said nobody was "looking back"—that the President's action had been popular among voters. But another White House official, equally highly placed, said it had been an error, because the President would now be forced to reopen the wounds of the trial, much closer to Election Day, 1972.

Among the Democrats, there was confusion. Sen. Bayh, a group of ten House members and a few others criticized the President roundly, but most were restrained.

Some party officials forecast that his intervention would contribute to the President's "unpresidential image." Others disagreed, arguing that public opinion would never rally to the proposition that Lt. Calley was guilty and that Mr. Nixon had therefore gained.

Keeping the Ho Chi Minh Trail Open, As Seen by Hanoi

UNTIL the South Vietnamese invasion of Laos, the Ho Chi Minh Trail was attacked primarily from the air. Probably no other single road network in history has been subjected to such intensive bombardment. American B-52s, fighter-bombers and helicopters have dropped along it sensors for monitoring truck traffic, tons of bombs which act like mines—blowing up from either contact or proximity—and defoliants for peeling the jungle cover off the roadways. C-130 transports, fitted with night-vision devices and fast-firing guns, circle over the trail after sunset, searching for trucks.

However, no Western correspondent has ever been on the ground along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and then described the conditions, and the United States considers its aerial tactics over the trail secret. But a North Vietnamese, who writes under the name Khanh Van, has written a series of articles for Hanoi's military newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan Dan, on what is obviously the Ho Chi Minh Trail—although it is not identified as such. The series contains fresh information on conditions there.

A condensed version of Khanh Van's series is printed here. Material in parentheses has been added for clarity by George C. Wilson, The Washington Post's chief military correspondent.

A TRUCK convoy which the brothers referred to as Wife Group One (WGO) was (wheeled) into the offensive departure position. This means that Wife Group Two (WGT) should be at another milestone along the road.

(The Ho Chi Minh trail is divided into segments with rest stations at each end of the stage length. Trucks usually work in relays—loading up at the north end of the stretch, unloading at the southern end and then returning to the northern end again for another load.)

"The artillery gun trailers were veering toward the side path so that the cargo trucks could fall into formation. The order given by the armed branch station was that all the artillery gun trailers were to follow Wife Group One." (The armed branch stations are run by Hanoi's supply and transportation officers—the people responsible for keeping the war goods moving.)

"The armed branch station cadres came to every truck to visit and motivate the driving combatants . . . An assault unit, which consisted mostly of girls, passed by carrying heavy packs . . .

"At the outset, I thought that the trucks would run continuously through the jungles and would be shielded by the foliage. However, when the convoy crossed over Summit-301, I began to see the bomb craters. The trucks began to run along an open, devastated road section where the smoke emanating from the craters could be smelled everywhere."

Trees Stripped

The first night, then the second night went by. I gradually realized that almost no part of this road section was well concealed . . . Along the roadsides, various kinds of trees had been stripped of their leaves and branches. There remained only bare trunks with pointed tops . . .

"I was told that, on certain days, aggressor aircraft, in three formations, sprayed toxic chemicals over this road. The trees along the roadside had been stripped of their green leaves.

"I was told of the days when a fire had been burning continuously. The fire, consuming the dry leaves, burned endlessly for more than one month. It burned the branches and sometimes a fire-engulfed branch fell down. The fire started by the timed steel pellet bombs was roaring on the hill slopes. The flames from the plastic substance in the bombs spattered the surface of the road and even stuck to the rolling tires of the trucks.

"Comrade Bang, a driver combatant, also told me that previously on every night for a whole week the trucks had to run through arcs of fire all along the section from Milestone-16 to Milestone-41, Route A. It was oppressively hot in the driving cabin. The comrade drivers were deeply concerned about the possibility that their gasoline might catch fire . . ."

(Hanoi's correspondent stopped at one station to receive a military briefing.)

"The briefing place was a tall, big house built against a mountain and surrounded by wide verandas. It looked very spacious. Two hundred-watt electric bulbs shed light on a map six meters (yards) high outlining the transportation lines, thus making the briefing room brighter and more solemn . . .

"The comrade head of the propaganda and training organ told me that the present trail is several thousand kilometers long. Truck convoys do not go in only one direction. In each direction there is not just one axis or one form of transportation. Each axis has not only a main trail, but many auxiliary ones . . .

Aircraft Overhead

"Aircraft roared continuously overhead (during the briefing). Sometimes fragment bombs exploded to the south. Sometimes bombs from B-52s exploded for a while to the north. Occasionally, the house was shaken as if there were an earthquake. I found that these explosions did not affect the briefing. It seemed that everyone was too familiar with theses explosions.

"The on-duty combat cadre gave a briefing on the enemy situation, ranging from the enemy's tactical tricks to the tonnage of bombs dropped at each milestone, road or military station.

"He described fairly clearly a battle fought by the anti-aircraft unit of Military Station M yesterday (this part of the dispatch was dated March 4), which downed five aircraft and which was encircling the pilots in order to capture them; a battle fought by the infantry troops of Military Station N, who annihilated a large group of enemy rangers and seized all the weapons and radio communications sets; and particularly a battle fought by an anti-aircraft artillery unit in charge of protecting Bunker B, which downed a C-130 aircraft that chased and strafed our vehicles at night. Five pilots were burned to death in that battle.

"The details which the on-duty cadre of the road and bridge staff presented were even more complete. He was conversant with everything, from weather conditions to the level of water in the tunnels along the overall route. . . He knew how many bombs were dropped on which key points, how many bombs hit the surface of the road, how many cubic meters of earth and stone were required to repair damaged road sections, how many squads were required to do the repair job, how the command post directed the work, and at what time the repair of this road section was finished . . .

Signal Network

"After a signal cadre briefed on the maintenance of signal and liaison operations on a chart—showing the entire signal network throughout the trail—I understood that the skillful command was due partly to the signal operations. I could not imagine how the radio communications combatants, after one day and one night, received and dispatched nearly 600 messages, of which only two were not transmitted.

"Two-hundred-eight-six cuts in telephone wires were repaired by telephone combatants. The telephone wires were cut by enemy bombing or by falling trees caused by the northeast winds. The comrade head of the propaganda and training told me, 'Without the signal operations, a commander becomes deaf and dumb . . .'"

(The correspondent's dispatch of March 5 further described the briefing, including the assertion that the truck convoys had exceeded their set goals for the movement of tonnage to the point that "208 percent of the daily norm has been achieved." He added that at heavily bombed points engineers had cut bypasses off to both sides of the main road, quoting the briefer as saying, "In one direction, there must be many spearheads of attacks. It is necessary to force the enemy to disperse his attacks not only along the full length of the road, but also laterally against the auxiliary roads. The correspondent further quoted the briefer on the intensity of American air strikes.)

". . . In a month, the U.S. aggressors' aircraft make as many as 16,871 sorties to drop bombs on key points. This does not include the bombing by B-52s which make more than 700 sorties a month. These aircraft take off from seven bases in Thailand, from two aircraft carriers in the Pacific Ocean, and from the bases of Da Nang and Chu Lai—even from Okinawa.'"

(The correspondent left the briefing center and resumed his trip down the trail—this time at night. He said the road was passable despite "more than 300 magnetic and time bombs" dropped at two main intersections at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.)

"The convoy continued to hurriedly move past Milestone-63. Suddenly, the wind swirled overhead. Anti-aircraft fire and the explosion of steel pellet bombs thundered amid the truck formation . . . A truck stopped abruptly. Ahead of it was a column of black smoke that engulfed the surface of the road. The trucks in the rear halted, bumper-to-bumper . . ."

(It is standard practice, of course, for American planes bombing the trail to try to hit the lead truck so the convoy behind it is blocked, making an easier target.)

Zero Visibility

"The battalion commander ran through the smoke, but he did not find the preceding truck. He went back (to the first truck in the line) and asked:

"'Why did you stop?'

"'The thick dust had reduced the visibility to zero.'

"'Battalion commander Quant, standing on the running board of the truck, said loudly: 'Comrades, may I have your attention, please. Firmly maintain the same speed and move forward. Move on. I'll be standing on this running board for a while.'

"The trucks again roared ahead. Occasionally, the convoy stopped for a few minutes so the engineer unit could probe the road ahead, and then continued to move on. Quang said: 'Once the truck formation has entered a strategic zone, it cannot stop but rather must move rapidly no matter how intensive the enemy's raids may be . . .'

"When the convoy was nearing three-way Intersection-82, the enemy attacked Tunnel-86. Anti-aircraft fire burst intermittently. The vehicle carrying Armed Branch Chief N stopped at Intersection-82. The comrade commander of the engineer company there let it be known that as a result of effective anti-aircraft fire, all enemy bombs were dropped in the jungle, and Tunnel-86 remained open . . ."

The correspondent wrote that reconnaissance flights by American planes figured in the selection of routes to use the following night, with the North Vietnamese trying to anticipate where the bombs would fall so they could steer around them. He described the different types of American bombs dropped on the trail.

"There is an enemy trick to use bombs of many different types to drop against a key point. According to enemy calculations, if we want to fill in the bomb craters we must first of all destroy enemy time bombs. If we want to destroy the time bombs, we must destroy the magnetic bombs first in order to clear the way to move forward. Sometimes, some magnetic bombs are found among the time bombs. Sometimes, the enemy fits tails of magnetic bombs to the time bombs in order to deceive us."

(American fighter-bombers in the past have dropped Mark-36 destructor bombs on roads in North Vietnam and most likely are now using them in quantities on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. They go off from vibrations.)

"To move forward to destroy the magnetic and time bombs, it is necessary to sweep away the barrier formed by the trigger mines that the enemy drops on both ends of the control point in order to keep our troops from moving up to repair the damaged road sections . . .

". . . We were standing near the bombs that the brothers usually call the 'highly sensitive firepower' of the enemy. When a vehicle or a person carrying metallic substances passes by these bombs, they immediately explode . . ."

(Hanoi's correspondent wrote that his friend, Hien, was blown to bits as the two were destroying the bombs on the road. The correspondent continued disarming the bombs because they "were still lying on the surface of the road.")

"After destroying all the bombs, I went to a telephone booth to report on the number of bombs destroyed. However, no sooner had I passed the Datdo curve than enemy aircraft reappeared and dropped bombs on the road section near the Datdo and Tayao turns. Again, magnetic bombs—their tails extended to slow down their descent—were plunging to the ground, making a buzzing sound like that of heavy rain . . . All the bombs—about 30 of them—fell into the ravine because of our intense anti-aircraft fire."

". . . No sooner had I leaned against the side of the hill (alongside the road) than I heard the sound of 'trigger' mines landing on the high-level ground over my head. The mother bomb exploded, sending smaller mines showering to the ground like swarms of flies. The mines were falling on the Datdo turn. Some of them exploded on hitting stones at the control point."

(He wrote that mines are dropped around an American pilot by another plane when he is shot down over the trail. This is to keep North Vietnamese from reaching him before the rescuing helicopter can land. By daylight, the correspondent said, he and others removed trigger mines from the roadway and used dynamite to fill in the bomb craters obstructing truck traffic.)

"That night, the convoy passed through the control point without waiting even a minute."

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1971

Eurobonds

Easing of Dollar Jitters Puts Market on More Solid Footing

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, April 11.—With a sigh of relief over the dollar-crisis-at-least-wasn't, the Eurobond market went on the long Easter holiday with two more issues done and one financing pending.

Issuing houses say that, for the first time this year, they are not facing a bunch of imminent allotations. Would-be clients are apparently in no great rush—there is still more than enough short and medium-term money around to satisfy almost everybody—and people are hoping that a rate decline in the long-term area may be in the offing.

American Metal Climax's latest 30 million, 15-year, 8 3/4 percent issue was priced at 98, for example, compared with the 97 pricing on its similar $12 million mid-March flotation.

The two Amax financings are in fact being treated as one issue in the secondary market—with coupon payment dates, maturities and so on identical—and all the managers had to do was price the new one at the 97 1/2 bid, 98 1/2 offered trading level established by the old one.

Amax, because of the high credit rating which made its bonds ideal for tucking away in portfolios, is not thought to tell the whole story.

Hamersley Iron Finance's $20 million, 15-year issue was priced at 99 1/2 late last week, with the coupon at the anticipated 9 percent, compared with some guesses that it might make it at par. Still, the Australian mining outfit's bonds are yielding only fractions more than the Amax.

Now the question is how demand will develop on Electricité de France's split-term offering due for pricing this week. On the short-term side, everything is said to be going well. The picture for the long-term bonds is less clear.

For one thing, no one knows what commitments may surface once the long weekend is out of the way. With the money-market jitters cooling off last week, chances are that there will be some sort of pick-up in demand.

Then again, there is the very touchy state of the present bond market. Straight dollar debt on the secondary market last week again came under selling pressure, which in turn encouraged price mark-downs until late in the week when some buying was seen. Thus, while the market is still very much on its feet, there is some concern about underlying factors outside of anyone's control.

The problem has definitely shifted from one of over-supply of new issues to one of currency uncertainty, and that shift in itself tends to increase the market's fragility.

Something can always be done, as was done this year, in fact, about oversupply—just stop the new issues. But little can be done should investors ever decide that the dollar is a long-term risk—except, of course, move into non-dollar or equity-linked areas.

The present round of money-market jumpiness has produced the usual bond-market demand for deutsche mark, guilder and currency unit issues, the vast majority of which are trading at several-point premiums. But the continuing limitation of raising non-dollar debt is that there is simply not a sufficient volume available to meet all demands.

The International Herald Tribune last week published a list of the top ten issue managers (here defined throughout as the one bank in any given group which ran the books) for dollar debt over the period 1967-70, inclusive.

However, it has been pointed out that because co-managers sometimes supply the idea and

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week April 4	Prior Week March 28	1970 April 4
Commodity index ...	110.1	109.7	113.6
*Currency in circ.....	$56,428,000	$56,110,000	$52,718,000
*Total loans	$83,222,000	$83,506,000	$81,021,000
Steel prod (tons)....	2,940,000	2,893,000	2,695,000
Auto production	.....	182,143	162,746
Daily oil prod (bbls).	9,873,000	9,889,000	9,641,000
Freight car loadings..	513,552	516,657	497,263
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	29,326,000	30,122,000	27,656,000
Business failures.....	.....	249	206

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†February	Prior Month	1970
Employed	78,537,000	78,864,000	78,822,000
Unemployed	4,847,000	5,033,000	3,427,000
Industrial production.	164.8	164.0	169.4
*Money supply.....	$217,400,000	$214,800,000	$199,500,000
*Personal income.....	$828,900,000	$825,400,000	$777,600,000
Constructn contracts..	126	117	137
	†January	Prior Month	1970
Consmr's Price Index..	119.4	119.2	132.5
*Mfrs. inventories.....	$99,555,000	$99,708,000	$96,763,000
*Exports	$3,689,700	3,735,400	$3,628,400
*Imports	$3,553,400	$3,686,300	$2,295,200

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

U.S. Economists Reject New Fiscal Stimulus To Speed Recovery; Inflation Risk Cited

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—Although there have been some strong recommendations in economic circles recently for a more stimulative fiscal policy to prod the economy, the prevailing sentiment seems to be against any aggressive moves in that direction by Washington at this time.

That conclusion emerged from a random sampling of the opinions of 19 leading economists by The New York Times last week after it appeared that the economy's expansion during the first quarter was not quite as vigorous as expected.

More than two-thirds of the group—13—expressed a negative reaction to any new stimulus, and virtually all of them strongly rejected any new expansion in monetary policy at this time lest inflationary pressures be renewed.

Nixon Aide Agrees

Such also is the current view of Paul W. McCracken, the administration's chief economic adviser, who said in an interview:

"I would say that greater stimulus would be premature at this stage, but, on the other hand, we must continue to monitor the situation as we go along."

Mr. McCracken also said that:

- There is "real evidence that price behavior is better, with both the consumer price index and wholesale prices having risen less than 3 percent a year in 1971."
- Consumer confidence is coming back.
- The unemployment situation is still mixed, but it is significant that the number of people on payrolls did not decline and there has been a small rise in the work-week.
- The administration's broad economic goals for the year are "quite attainable."
- Monetary policy has been vigorously expansive and "has done its share" in spurring the economy.
- A "very promising" approach has been developed for controlling inflation in the construction industry.
- A wage-price freeze in other industries, or on a general basis, "would raise some enormous problems."
- The nation is now redirecting its resources, "with defense spending in real terms down 20 percent in fiscal '71 from fiscal '68."

The better performance of the economy in recent weeks, especially in the retail sector, and the upward revision of some earlier economic data, have encouraged government officials and the optimists among private economists.

Within a week, a better idea of the economy's achievements during the first quarter will be available when data on industrial production, personal income and the gross national product are issued.

Gains Expected

There were reports last week that the March figures for production and income would show gains and that the key GNP statistic for the first three months would represent a record $30 billion increase, contrary to earlier estimates that it would fall considerably short of that mark.

The improved statistics that have popped up recently certainly helped the stock market chalk up rather impressive gains—reaching recovery highs—last week. Another bullish factor was the expectation of some dramatic news on the Vietnam war situation in the President's television address last Wednesday night. He announced further troop withdrawals, but nothing startlingly new.

Interest rates, particularly at the shorter end of the spectrum, continued to rise last week as the credit market concluded that the Federal Reserve wants somewhat higher rates in the money market. Three-month Treasury bills, for instance, closed on Thursday afternoon at the 3.87 percent level after having climbed 65 basis points in just four weeks.

The feeling among money-market dealers is that the United States has agreed to raise short-term rates while key administered rates abroad are lowered. Such actions would narrow the gap between rates here and abroad, lessening pressure on the dollar and reducing the danger of some sort of international financial troubles.

Meanwhile, longer-term rates on government securities and yields on corporate bonds also moved higher.

Market Baffles

The stock market continued to baffle those who have been expecting a correction as it moved strongly upward last week to new 21-month highs. It is now about 46 percent above the seven-and-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Douglas W. Cray

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—A lively week of trading, a week that found block trading still running along at comparatively high levels, closed out last Thursday on the Over-the-Counter and American Stock Exchange on a relatively quiet note with prices mixed.

Traders showed interest in, among others, the oil and gas issues, the health care issues, and some low-priced stocks on the Amex.

On the Counter market there was pronounced interest shown, on the buying side, in the insurance stocks. As one broker reported: "The insurance stocks were very active all week and there was considerable institutional buying."

Among the better gainers in the insurance group on the OTC were: Government Employees Insurance, up 8; Crum & Foster, up 2; Colonial Penn group, up 4 1/2; and NLT Corp., up 4.

As far as prices were concerned, the Amex index registered a gain of 21 cents to 26.41. Volume amounted to 22,319,580 shares compared with 25,242,580 traded in the previous week.

Volume on the Counter market was reported to have been moderate throughout the week. Prices moved rather narrowly for the most part. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues was up 8.24 at 447.12.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Associat on of Securit es Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AAI Corp	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
ABKCO Ind †	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
AFA Protect Sys	79½	79	79	—⅜
AMD Inc	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	+⅜
AITS Inc	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅞
AMT Corp	6⅞	6	6⅛	+⅛
ASG Indust	7	5⅝	7	+1¼
ATO Inc pf.40	6½	5½	5½	—⅝
AVI Indust	5⅝	5	5	—⅝
AVM Corp .15	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	+1¼
Aberle Indust	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Abitibi Paper	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Accelerators Inc	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
Ace Industries	6¾	5¾	6⅝	+1
AcmeElec .16	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
Acushnet Process .50	24	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
Admar Research	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Add sonWes .20	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
Adley Corp	5½	4½	4½	
Advance Ross	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
Advanced Comp Tech	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Aero Systems	2	2	2	
Affiliated Capital	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
After Six	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅜
Air Indust	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
Ala-Tenn.NatGas .80	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Albee Homes	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
Albertsinc .12g	13	12½	13	+⅜
Alcolac Inc †	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
Alcon Labs .36	52	50½	52	+1
Alden Electron&Imp	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅜
AlexandB.Alexand .60	64¾	64¼	64¾	+⅜
Alexand Baldw .60	16⅛	16	16	+⅛
Algorex Data	10⅞	9½	10⅝	+1⅝
Alico Land Devlp	15¼	14½	14½	—⅜
All-Tech Inc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Allegheny Bev †	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+⅜
Allergan Pharm	30¼	29½	30¼	+⅛
Allied Equities	11⅝	9¾	11⅝	+2⅛
AlliedTeleph .06g	14½	14¼	14½	—⅛
Allied Therm 1.10	39	38½	38½	—½
Allyn&Bacon	13	12½	12½	—⅛
Alpa Creme Lab	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Alphanumeric	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Alpine Geophysical	5	5	5	
Amarak Inc	14	13⅛	14	+1
Am Beef Packers	9⅝	9½	9⅛	—½
Am Beverage	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
Am Bioculture	31¼	31¼	31¼	—⅜
Am Biomedical	6⅞	6	6	—1⅜
AmBusinessProd .20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
Am Campgd Leasing	14½	14	14	—⅛
Am Consumer	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
Am. Elec. Labs	9	8¼	8¼	—⅛
Am Express 1.40	94½	93¼	93¼	—⅞
Am. Express pf2.50	95	93¾	94½	—½
AmExpress cv pf1.50	94½	93¼	93¼	—⅞
Am Financial †	34⅝	32¾	34⅝	+⅞
Am Furniture † .28	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
AmGreetings .52	54	53⅝	53⅞	—⅜
Am. Int Developmt	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅝
Am Medicorp	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	—⅜
Am Music Stores	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Am Nuclear	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
AmRobbers&Sales .10	15½	15	15½	
Am Television Com	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅜
AmWelt&Mfg .80	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
Amoskeag 2a	55	55	55	
Anadite	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Analog Devices	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
Andersen Lab	10⅛	9¼	9¼	—1
AnheuserBusch 1	87⅞	85	87⅞	+2⅝
Anixter Bros	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+⅜
Ankair Indust	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
Appalachians Fd .28	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+⅛
Applied Magnetics	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+1¼
AppliedPow pf1.12	20¾	20¾	20¾	—⅛
Arcs Industries	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅜
Arden Mayfair	12½	11½	12	—½
Aristo-Foods	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
ArkansasMo Pow .56	13½	13⅛	13½	—⅛
ArkWesternGas .68	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+⅝
Armstrong AJ	8½	8⅛	8½	
ArrowHartHgrm 1.80b	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Artco Corp †	7⅛	6½	6⅝	—½
Arvida Cp	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+⅞
Ascot Textile	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	—⅜
AssoCocaColaBot 1	64½	63¾	63¾	—1½
AssocTrkLnA .40	11⅛	10½	10⅞	+½
Atlanta Gas Lt 1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Automation Sciences	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
Avco&Co 1	30½	30½	30½	
Baird Atomics	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
BakerWichi .20g	19½	18⅝	19½	+½
BallProd&Ch .20	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
Bandag	46¼	44	46¼	
BangorHydEl 1.20	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+⅛
BankBldgEquipmt 1	24½	23½	24½	+1⅝
BankAmRity .35g	28	27¼	27⅝	+⅞
Bankers Unit Mtge	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Barber Greene	11	10⅛	10⅞	—⅛
Barden Corp	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—2⅝
Barnes Hind Pharm	41	39	39	—⅜
Barnett Mtge .40g	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+1½
Bassett Furn .80a	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Baumritter 1.10	59½	59	59½	+⅜
Bayless Mkts .60b	23½	21⅞	23½	+1⅝
Bazar Inc .60	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅞
Beacham Inc .80	34½	34½	34½	+½
Beatlanc Intl	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅜
Beeline Fash .30	18⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—1½
Begley Drug .40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Bekins Co .40	18	17½	17½	—½
BelknapMfg .30g	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
BemisStWhite .45g	19½	19	19½	+⅛
BerstrmPapA .40	14½	14⅛	14½	
Berkshire Gas 1.30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Berkshire Hath	52	51	51	+⅛
Berne-O-Matic	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
Betz Labs .32	42⅝	42½	42½	—⅛
Bevis Indust	4¼	4	4¼	+⅜
Bibb Mfg	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
Big Drum .60	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Billups WestMpf .50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
Bio Dynamics	23⅝	23	23	—⅜
Bird & Son 1	50	47	50	+3
Bircher Corp	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
BlackHills P&L 2.04	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
Blaisdell Ind	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
BlueChipStamp .12a	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜
Blueford Sup 1a	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
BobEvansFarm .50b	19½	19	19⅛	+⅛
Bogue Electric	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Bonanza Internatl	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅜
Boothe Computer s	25⅝	23	25⅝	+1⅝
BoozAllenH .04g	19¼	19	19	
Boston Chkfxtr	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
Braden Ind .05g	8	8	8	+1½
Branco .60	35½	33¾	35¼	+1⅝
Brasnahan Computer	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Briland Mfg Ltd	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+⅞
Brinkslnc .25a	51⅝	51	51⅝	+⅛
Bristol Brass	10	9½	10	+½
Brooks Scanlon .30	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
Brown Enterprises	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Browning Arms .50	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
Brush BeryllIum	29¼	19⅞	20⅛	—⅜
BrynMawrGrp .50	16½	16	16	—½
Buckbee Mears .20	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅜
Buckeyelnt .07g	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
Bunnington Corp	3½	3½	3½	
Burnup & Sims	37⅝	34⅞	37⅝	+2⅝
Butler Mfg .70	25¼	24½	25¼	+½
Butler Natl Corp	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
CIC Leasing	12⅞	10½	12⅛	+1¼
CTC Computer	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+1⅝
Cagles Inc	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+⅛
Calbochem	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅜
Calif Pac Util 1.12	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+⅛
CalifWalSvc 1.70	28	27½	28	+½
Calvert Explor	6½	6	6	—½
Cambridge Nuclear	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅜
CameronBrown .60g	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅜
Camin Labs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
CampbellTaggart 1	24⅝	24	24⅝	+1
CampusCasuals †	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Cannon Mills 3.60a	100	97	100	+5
Cannon MillsB 3.60a	96	92	96	+1
Canrad Prec Ind	7⅞	4⅝	7⅞	+3¼
CapitalFilm 1.bs	2¼	2	2⅛	+⅛
CapitalMrktgw .50a	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	—⅜
Capital Swst .05g	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Capital Tools	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
Capitol Intl Airways	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+1
CapTech Inc	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Care Corp	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
Carhart Photo	4	4	4	
Carolina Caribbean	3½	3⅛	3⅜	—⅛
Carolina Freight .68	22⅛	20	22⅛	+1⅛
Carte Blanche	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Carter Group s	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	—⅛
Cascade Cp .05g	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—½
Cascade Nat Gas .72	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
Castlewood Intl	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅜
Centex Corp	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+1⅛
Cent VtPub Svc 1.28	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜
Century Convalescent	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Century Laboratories	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
Champion Prod .20g	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+⅜
Chance Vought	26⅝	25	26⅝	—⅜
Charco Medical Ind	11⅝	11	11	—½
Channel Companies	20½	18	20½	+⅜
Charles RivBreeding	26⅝	26¼	26¼	—½
CharlerCo .05g	46½	45¼	46⅛	—2⅝
Charter Oil Ltd	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
ChemicalLeamn .30	12½	10⅝	12½	+1⅝
Chesapeakelnd †	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+1¼
Chesapeake Inst	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅜
Chesapeake Ut .30b	16	16	16	
ChiBridge&Ir 1.40a	92	90	90¾	+½
Chilton Co .04g	15	14⅛	14⅝	—⅜
ChristianeSec 3.25a	127½	124½	127½	+3½
Christiana Sec pf 7	106	104	106	+2
CinemaFlvel.ltd .30e	11⅛	10½	10½	—⅜
CitizSouCap .20g	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Citizens Mtg .36g	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+⅞
CitizensUtil 2 s	28	27⅝	28	+⅜
CitizensUtilB 1.22	27¼	27	27¼	+¼
Clark JL Mfg 1	32⅝	31¼	32¼	—¼
Clausing Corp	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅜
Cleary Petroleum	9¼	7½	9¼	+1¼
Clevepak Corp	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	—⅜
Clinton Oil	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	—1⅛
Clow Corp .68	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+⅜
Coachmen Ind	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
CocaColaBtlLA .90	43⅞	41½	41½	—2⅝
Cogar Corp	48	40	48	+4
Cognitronics	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
ColdwellBanker .20a	32½	30⅞	30⅞	+⅜
Coleman Svs	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Collins Foods Intl	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
ColonialCommercls	25⅞	24⅝	25⅛	+1⅛
Colonial Stores 1.40a	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	+1½
Columbus Mills	7½	6½	7	+⅜
ColwellMT .62a	27	26¼	26¼	—½
Commerce Capital †	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
Commerce House .40	38	38	38	
Commercial Shear	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
Commlth Gas .40g	12	12	12	
CommonwlthNG 1.50	27½	26⅞	27½	+½
ComwlthTelPa 1.10	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
CommlthTelVa .15g	42½	42½	42½	—½
CommunHealth Facil	14	13⅝	13⅝	—½
Common Psychiatric	16⅝	15¼	16⅝	+1⅛
Compsugraphic Corp	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
Computer Commun	15½	14½	15½	—⅛
Computer Consoles	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
Computer Diode A	7⅛	6½	6½	—⅞
Computer Image	19½	17⅝	19½	+½
Computer Installans	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
Computer Learn Sys	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅜
Computer Microtech	6⅞	5⅛	6⅝	+1⅞
Computer Technology	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	—1
Comput Terminal Cp	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
Computer Usese	10½	9½	10½	+⅜
Comress Inc	3	2⅝	3	+⅜
ConAgra .50b	16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
ConnNatGas 2.40	42½	42	42½	+½
Consol Papers 1	22	21½	22	+½
Cons Rock Prod 1.20	29½	29	29	—½
Consyne Corp	14½	13	14½	+1⅝
Contest Ind	7⅛	6½	7	+1¼
ContiCapital †	11⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1¼
Contl Care Cent	5	4½	5	+½
Contl Investment	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1⅝
Contran Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Convalariums Amer	3	3	3	
Convenient Ind Amer	7½	7	7	+⅜
Conwed Corp	9⅝	9½	9½	—½
Cook Chemical .35	12	11⅝	12	+½
Cooper Lab	23½	22½	23	—½
Core Laboratories	12⅝	11⅝	12	—⅜
Corenco Corp 2a	37½	36¼	36¼	
Cornelius Co	7	6⅞	6⅞	+½
Corporation S	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Cosmically Yours	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+⅞
Cousins Prop .18	43	42½	43	+1
Craddk Terry .64b	22⅝	21½	21⅝	—⅛
Crawford Co .10g	18½	15	18½	+3½
Cross Co .50	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+⅛
Crown Crafts	8½	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
Crutcher Resources	7⅝	7⅝	7½	—½
CullinnCompanies .24	9½	8⅝	8⅞	—⅜
Curtis Natl .40	16	15⅝	16	+¼
Cypress Comm s	10½	10	10	
DEI Industries	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
Damson Oil	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
Danalab Inc	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Danac RealEst s	17	16½	16½	—½
Danly Mach .12g	13	12¼	12⅛	—⅜
Dart Drug .20	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+⅜
Dasa Corp	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
Data gautomation	3½	2⅝	3½	+⅜
Data Design Lab	5⅝	5⅛	5½	—⅛
Data General	37½	36⅝	37½	+2
Data 100 Corp	8½	8	8	—1
Data Packaging	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
Data Technology	6⅝	5¾	5¾	—1
Datatron Processing	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Detronic Rental	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Davis Food Svc	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Dayton Mall Iron 1a	20	19½	20	+⅜
DeLuxeChkPr 1.20	82	78	82	+4½
Deen Foods 1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
Decorator Indust .16	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
DeKalbAGRsrch .20	58½	55	58½	+4½
Delk Int Ctl	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+⅛
Delta P Inc	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
Designatronics	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
DetroitChemind .20	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	—⅛
Detroit Can Tun 1.30	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Detroit In Bdg 1.40a	23	23	23	
DeweyElectronics s	5⅝	4	5¼	+1⅝
Diagnostic Data	24¼	21¼	24¼	
Diamond Cry Sil .60	18¼	18	18¼	+⅛
Diamond Lab .15g	19⅝	14	17⅛	+1⅛
Diam Shamr pf E 1.15	18½	18⅛	18½	
Dickey WS Mfg .72	17½	16⅝	17½	+⅜
Dickson Electronics	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+⅜
Diebold Comp Lsg	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
DieboldVenCap .14g	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
Digital Application	1½	1½	1½	
Digitronics Cp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Diners Club	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Disc Inc	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅜
DiversCmpMgt	5	4½	5	+½
Dixon Crus .20g	21¼	21	21¼	+½
Doctrol Corp	10	9⅛	9⅛	—1
Domain Indust	10½	9½	9½	
Donaldson Inc .60	22½	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
Donaldsn LufkinJenrt	18½	17½	17½	—⅜
Donovan Cos .40g	23	22½	23	+1
Dougherty Bro .10a	12	11	11	—1
Dow Jones I	47⅛	46½	46½	—⅜
Downe Communicatn	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
Downtowner Corp .14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
DoyleDaneBernbh .56	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	—⅜
Dozsmith Inc †	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
Dunkin Donuts	18⅝	18g3	18⅝	—⅜
Duplex Products	9½	8¼	9½	+1¼
Druiron Co .72	17⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—½
Dynamic Instr	4½	4⅝	4½	+½
Dynasciences Cp A	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
EDP Resources	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—½
ESD Co .48	11	10⅝	10⅝	
EZ Painter .09g	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅜
Early Calif In	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Eastern Shopping Ctr	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
Eberline Instrument	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+½
Eckerd Drugs .40	35¼	34½	35¼	+1⅛
Eckrich Peter .40	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
Econom

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¾s77	124	106	104	105	— ⅛
AcmeMit 9⅞s90	29	110½	108⅝	108⅝	—1⅞
Air Red 3⅝s87	194	82½	81	81¼	— ½
Akzon cv5¼s94	3	117½	117½	117½	—4½
AlaPow 3⅛s72	13 98	11-16 98	11-16 98	11-16	—1-16
AlleghL cv4s81	25	76½	75	75	—1½
AlliedC 6.60s93	7	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ⅜
AlliedC 5.20s91	11	79½	78½	78½	—⅝
AlliedCh 3½s78	61	85¼	84½	85¼	+ ⅜
Allied Pd 7s84	7	77⅛	76⅝	77⅛	+ ⅛
AllSt cv4½s81	3	124⅞	123⅞	124⅞	+1⅞
AllSt cv4½s92	56	90	88⅝	90	+1
AlldSup 5¾s87	113	68¼	67	68¾	+ ¾
Alcoa 9s85	97	111¾	109½	111¾	+2¼
Alcoa 6s92	41	87½	86⅝	87½	+1½
Alcoa cv5¼s91	264	97½	93⅝	93⅝	—3¼
Alcoa 4¼s82	21	76	76	76	—4⅛
Alcoa 3⅝s83	25	74½	74½	74½	+5
AlumCa 9½s95	22	109	108	109	
AlumCa 4½s80	3	82½	82½	82½	+2⅜
Amerce cv5s92	22	78⅞	78½	78⅞	+ ⅛
AmeHes 4½s87	4	310	302	302	+32
AAir Flit 6s90	118	131	128	129	—1
AAirFlit 4⅞s87	96	171	166	171	+10
AmAirlin 11s88	300	109⅞	109	109½	— ⅜
AmAirl 10⅞s88	47	109	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅜
AAirl cv5¼s91	385	111	103	111	+7
AAirl cv4¼s92	378	80½	76¾	80¼	+2¼
Am Airl cv4s90	516	105	100	104	+2
ABrand 8⅞s75	171	10	108⅝	109	—1
ABrand 5¾s92	74	87	86½	86⅝	—1⅞
Am Bdcst 5s93	721	102¼	97	102½	+3
Am Can 4s97	5	88	88	88	+1
ADist cv4¾s86	40	69	68	69	
AmExpt 5½s93	357	55	53¼	54	+ ⅛
AmFP 5s2030	93	56½	56	56½	+ ⅜
AmFP 4.80s87	26	62¼	61	62⅛	— ⅞
A Hoist 5½s93	82	75½	73½	75½	+2¼
A Hoist 4¾s92	26	88	86	86	+1
Am Inv 9½s76	113	104⅝	102½	104	
Am Inv 8¾s89	25	99	98	99	+1½
AMUClk 7½s78	400	103	102¼	103	+ ⅛
AmSug 5.30s93	49	75	73¾	73¾	
AmSug 5.3s93r	5	75	75	75	
AmTT 8¼xw	1868	111¾	110⅞	111⅛	+ ⅛
AT&T 8.70s2002	504	110⅞	110⅛	110¼	— ½
AT&T 7.75s77	171	110	108½	108½	—1⅝
AmT&T 7s2001	2304	98	97	97¾	+ ⅛
AmT&T 4¾s85	332	77⅞	76¾	77½	+ ¼
AmT&T 3⅞s90	139	67½	66¾	67	— ¼
AmT&T 3¾s73	199	96½	95¾	96½	+ ½
AmT&T 3¼s84	39	68⅝	71½	68½	+1¼
AmT&T 2⅞s87	4	60½	60	60	
AmT&T 2¾s75	356	88¾	88¼	88½	+ ⅜
AmT&T 2¾s80	123	73⅝	72½	72½	— ¾
AmT&T 2¾s82	41	68¾	68	68½	+ ½
AmT&T 2¾s86	135	60¼	59	59½	— ½
AMF In 4¼s81	50	83¼	81	82½	— ¼
Amfac 5¼s94	20	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	—1⅝
Ampex 5½s91	123	81½	80½	81½	
Anheusr 6s92	99	87	84½	87	+ ½
Anheus 5.45s91	2	78	78	78	
Anheusr 4½s89	6	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+1⅛
ApcoOil 5¾s81	5	83	83	83	+1
ApcoOil cv5s88	266	106	100½	103	+3
APL Cp 5¾s88	60	104	102⅞	103½	+3½
Appal Pw 9s75	27	110½	108⅝	110½	+2
AppalP 8⅝s76	12	106½	108½	108½	
Ariz P 8.50s75	5	107½	106½	107½	+2
ArlansDSt 6s94	103	76½	75	76½	+1½
Armco 8.70s95	9	105	104	105	
Armco 8.25s75	41	107	106	106	
Armco 4.35s84	7	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
Armour 5s84	11	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
Armr cv4½s83	2	129	129	129	
ArmR cv4½s87	37	69	87⅝	87⅝	—1⅜
AshO 8.80s2000	23	108	108	108	+ ¾
AshIO cv4¾s93	50	79	75½	78	+2½
AssoDG 7½s96	5	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
AssoCp 9¼s90	341	103	101⅞	102	— ⅛
AscCp 8½s77	109	104	102¾	102¾	— ¾
Assoinv 7⅝s88	5	89	89	89	—1
Assoinv 5¼s77	33	85½	85½	85½	+2⅜
Assoinv 5½s79	69	80⅛	79⅞	80¼	+ ⅛
Assoinv 4⅝s85	28	66⅝	66½	66½	+ ½
Assoinv 4½s76	67	85¼	84½	85	+ ⅜
Assoinv 4½s83	45	66½	65	65½	—3¾
Assoinv 4⅜s84	10	62¾	62¾	62¾	—3¼
Atch son 4s95	31	61⅞	59½	59½	— ½
Atchis 4s95reg	10	61½	61½	61½	
AtchIson 4s96d	5	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+1⅛
AtlCsIL 4.95s88	10	70¼	70¼	70¼	
AtlCsIL 4¼s72	5	96½	96½	96½	
AtlCsIL 4s80	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
AtRch 8¼s2000	16	110	109	109½	
Atl Rich 7.70s	118	103½	102	103½	+ ½
Atl Rich 7s76	216	104⅝	103¾	103¾	— ¼
Atl Rich 3⅝s97	20	85½	83	83	—1
ATO Inc 4⅝s87	120	55	53	53¾	— ¾
Aurora 4¾s80	11	67¼	67	67	— ¼
AutoC cv4¾s81	14	107⅞	106¼	107⅞	+1⅛
AvcoDia 11s90	74	107½	106	107½	+1½
AvcoDia 9¼s89	75	102	101⅝	101⅝	+ ¼
Avco Cp 7½s93	160	77	75	77	+ ¼
Avco Cp 5½s93	248	65	63	64¼	+ ¾
Avco cv 5s79	2	133	133	133	+3
Ball GE 8¾s75	10	110	110	110	
Balt GE 8½s74	38	107½	106½	107	—1
BaltG cv4¼s74	6	131½	131½	131½	+8½
BaltGE 4s93	2	70	70	70	
BaltGE 3¼s90	11	59⅝	56⅛	59⅝	+5½
B&O 11s77	42	114½	113	114½	+1½
B&O cv4½s10f	1	59½	59½	59½	+1
B&O cv4½s10A	55	48½	48	48½	
B&O 4s80	10	67	66	66¾	+2¾
BangP 8¼s94	28	84	83½	83½	— ½
BangP 5¾s92	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅞
BkofNY 6½s94	79	136½	132	132	—4½
BxLab 4¾s90	236	100½	98½	100½	+1
BaxLab cv4s87	54	181	175	175	—5¼
Beaunit 4¼s90	171	77	74½	77	+1¾
BectonD 5s89	98	99¼	96½	97½	—2½
BectonD 4¼s88	28	107	106	106	—1
BeechA 4¾s93	114	65½	63½	65½	+2
BelcoP 4¾s88	175	70	67½	68¼	— ¼
Belden cv6s90	28	114½	113¾	114	+ ½
BellTelPa 8¾s	149	110	109	109½	
Benef 9¾s75-78	105	108½c	107½	108½	— ½
BenefCp 8½s76	58	107¼	106¾	106¾	
BentCp 5.60s71	19	99⅝	99 9-16	99⅝	+1-16
Benef Fin 5s77	44	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	—1¼
Ben Fin 4⅞s81	15	79	78⅞	79	+ ⅞
Berkey 5¾s84	356	77⅞	76	77	—1
Beth Stl 9s2000	103	110½	108½	108½	— ½
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	23	93⅝	93½	93½	—2½
BethStl 5.40s92	61	81	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
Beth St 4½s90	34	71	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅞
Beth Stl 3s79	12	73¼	73¼	73¼	—3¾
Beth Stl 2¾s76	4	78	78	78	+3⅜
BigThre 5¾s90	47	114⅞	112½	114⅞	—1½
BobbleB 5¼s81	5	77	77	77	+2
BoiseCas 10s75	203	108¼	106	106	—1
Borden 4¾s91	3	69	69	69	
Borg W 5½s92	20	83½	83	83	
vjBos&Me 6s70	95	31	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅞
vjBosM 4½s70f	20	17	14½	17	+2
Bran 5¾s86xw	22	59	58	59	+1
BrkUnG 9¼s95	39	111	109½	110	—1
BrkUnG 4¾s88	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
BrkUnG 4½s83	5	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
BrkUnG 2¾s76	15	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅞
BrownS 3½s71	7 99	1-16 99	1-16 99	1-16	+1-16
Bruns cv4½s81	111	83	80	83	+3½
Budd cv5¾s94	16	78⅝	77⅝	77⅝	—2½
BudgIF 6s2010	17	59	58	58	—1
Budgelind 6s88	72	61½	60	61	— ⅝
Bulova cv6s90	159	90	87	89½	
Bulova 4½s84	1	168	168	168	+3
Burl Ind 9s95	100	108¾	107½	108¾	+ ⅞
BurlInd cv5s91	28	119	118	119	+1½
Burroughs 9s75	295	109¾	108½	109	
Burrghs 4¾s94	129	105	104	104½	
BW Acc 9½s75	125	106¾	105	106	—1
CanPac 4sperp	43	53	52½	53	
CPac fn4sperp	23	52	51½	52	
CaroTT 5¾s88	18	111	109½	109½	—1½
Carrier 5½s89	44	102	100	100	—2
vjCartid 4s81f	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—2⅜
Case 5½s90	5	65	65	65	
CastICk 5¾s94	152	87½	86	86¼	—1¾
CaterT 5.30s92	39	83¼	82¼	83⅛	— ⅜
CaterTr 5½s86	7	83	83	83	
CaterTr 5s77	8	96½	96½	96½	— ⅞
CecoCp 4.75s88	143	82	80	80¼	— ¾
Celanes cv4s90	123	87½	86⅛	86⅝	— ⅝
Celanes 3½s76	6	84⅛	84	84	+1½
CeCe 4½s82DR	8	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ¾
CenNYPw 3s74	22	90½	90¼	90½	+ ¼
vjCRRNJ 3¼s	53	24½	23	23	— ½
CentTel 9¼s95	47	107	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅜
Cessna cv3⅞s	190	91	89¾	91	+4½
Chadbrn 6½s89	237	76⅝	75	76⅝	— ⅛
ChaseB 4¾s93	235	113½	109	110½	—2½
ChaseT 6¾s90	54	181	175¼	175¼	—5¼
Chelsea 5¼s93	39	68	67	67	—1
Chemetron 9s94	44	104	102½	103	—1
ChemNY 5½s96	247	108	105½	106½	—1½
Ches&O 4½s92	5	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+1⅛
Ches&O 3⅞s73	9	94¼	93¾	94¼	+¾
C&O 3½s 96D	2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
C&O 3½s 96E	2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅛
ChIB&Q 4¾s78	4	74¾	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅞
ChIGW 4½s38f	5	39⅞	38¾	39⅞	+2⅞
ChIGW 4s88	1	46½s	46½	46½	
CMSP 5s2055f	117	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
CMSP 4½s19f	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¾
CMSP 4½s44f	81	35	33	33	—2
CMSP 4s 94	6	42½	41	42	— ½
Chi RIP 5½s83	30	62½	62	62½	— ½
Chi RIP 2⅞s80	10	55¼	55¼	55¼	—2
Ch TH ref94	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	+1½
ChWind 4¾s82	3	69½	69½	69½	
ChockF 4½s81	10	72	71	71	
ChrisCraft 6s89	468	63	60⅞	62	+1
Chrysler 8¼s95	230	102¾	101	102½	+ ⅛
Chrysler 8¼s75	430	102¾	101⅛	102¾	+1¼
ChryFin 7¾s74	356	96⅝	95¼	96⅝	+1⅛
CIC Ind 11s75	98	107½	106¼	107½	+ ½
CinG&E 2⅞s78	20	79	78	79	+1
CinG&E 2¾s75	10	87⅞	87¾	87⅞	+ ⅜
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	83	101½	100⅝	101	+ ⅛
CIT Fin 4¼s71	213	99⅝	99 17-32	99 17-32	—11-32
Cities Svc 7s78	41	104	103	104	+1⅛
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	41	91¼	91⅛	91¼	+1¼
CitiesSv 6¼s97	6	87¼	87¼	87¼	+1
Cities Sv 3s77	13	82⅞	82	82⅞	+ ⅞
City Inv 7½s90	401	145	141	141½	—3½
ClarkCr 8.80s76	71	107¼	106	106⅛	+ ⅛
CCC&SL 5s93	1	25	25	25	+12½
CCCSL 4½s77	42	24½	22⅞	24½	+1⅜
CleveIII 9s75	83	112¾	110¼	112⅝	+1⅜
CleveEl 8¾2005	37	112	109½	112	+2¾
CleveIII 8¾s91	20	108	106½	106½	— ½
CleveIII 7½s90	2	103½	103½	103½	
Cluett cv4½s84	2	110	110	110	+3
CNAFin 8½s95	102	102⅞	102	102	— ½
CollInsR 4⅞s87	474	54½	52½	54	+1½
Col Gas 9⅛s95	128	109¾	109	109¾	+ ¼
Col Gas 9s94	23	109⅝	109⅛	109⅝	+ ¼
Col Gas 8¾s95	12	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	— ⅜
Col Gas 5¼s85	4	78½	78½	78½	+ ¾
Col Gas 5s82	4	83	83	83	—1⅞
Col Gas 4⅞s83	5	76¼	76¼	76¼	
Col Gas 4¾s83	15	76	74	76	+2
Col Gas 3⅞s81	10	75	74¾	75	+ ⅞
Col Gas 3⅜s80	5	76	76	76	+2⅞
Col Gas 3½s79	6	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
Col Gas 3¼s77	6	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
ColGas 3s75B	60	86½	86½	86½	+2
Col Pict 5¾s94	118	69⅝	67½	68¾	+ ¾
Col Pict 4¾s87	156	77½	75	76¼	—1¾
Col SOE 9s75	26	109½	108	108	—1
Col SOE 8s76	52	105¾	105⅝	105⅝	+ ¼
ComCre 6⅞s77	311	100½	99¾	100½	
ComISol 4½s91	162	64	61	63¼	+1½
Com Ed 8¾s75	113	110½	109	110	—1
Comw Ed 8s75	29	108	107	107¼	+ ¾
Com Ed 7¾s76	20	106	105⅝	106	—1
Comw Ed 3s77	46	85	83	84⅝	+1⅜
Com Oil 4¼s92	14	76	73	76	+2
CmptrSc 6s94	925	68¼	64⅛	67½	+3½
ComMig 6¾s90	62	140	135½	140	+1
Con Edis 5s87	20	74	72½	74	
Con Edis 5s90	30	72⅝	72	72	
ConEd 4¾s90	5	68½	68½	68½	—1¼
ConEd 4¾s91	40	68	67	68	
ConEdis 4¾s93	26	68	67	67½	+3⅜
ConEd 4¼s92V	7	62½	62	62	—2⅜
ConE 4⅝s92W	29	62	61	62	
ConEdis 4¼s86	15	67⅞	65½	67⅞	+ ⅞
ConEdis 4s88	5	64	64	64	
ConEdis 3⅝s86	30	61⅞	61	61⅞	+ ⅞
ConEdis 3½s83	14	65½	65	65	— ½
ConEdis 3⅜s84	5	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅝
ConEdis 3s72	73	97	97	97	
ConEdis 3s79	8	74	74	74	
ConEdis 3⅜s85	4	60	60	60	
ConEdis 2¾s72	159	98	97¼	97¼	
ConEdis 2¾s82	71	62⅝	61½	62⅝	+ ⅛
ConEdis 2⅜s77	13	79½	77½	79½	+1¼
Tenneco 7s93	121	89⅝	87⅛	88	—1
Tenneco 6¼s92	213	108⅝	106	108	+1⅜
Tenneco 6s79	182	87⅝	86½	86½	— ⅞
TennVAut 9¼s	15	115	115	115	+1
TennVAut 8⅝s	35	114¼	113¼	114	
TennVAut 8s74	92	107¼	106½	106⅝	— ⅜
TerASL 4s2019	10	52⅝	52	52	+ ⅜
Texaco 5¾s97	72	88⅛	87	88⅛	+ ⅛
TexasCo 3¾s83	91	72	71¼	71⅞	+ ⅜
TexNO 3⅞s90	2	48	48	48	— ⅛
Tex Pac 3⅞s85	2	64	64	64	— ¾
Textron 8.60s75	44	107	105¾	107	+1½
Textron 5½s92	156	78	73¾	77½	+2
ThomPd 4⅞s82	1	70	70	70	
ToledoE 9s2000	1	111	111	111	+1
Trane cv4s92	15	99⅛	99½	99½	— ⅜
TWA 10s85	407	95½	94¼	95¼	+ ¼
TWA 6½s78f	1790	65¾	59	65	+6
TWA cv5s94	661	64	59	64	+5
TWA cv4s92	572	46⅝	42⅝	46	+3½
Travler 8.70s95	103	110½	108¼	108¼	— ¼
TRWInc 8¾s75	32	106¼	105½	106	+ ¼
Tylergorp 5s93	73	75¼	73¼	74	+ ¾
UGI Cp 8¾s75	13	107⅝	107	107	+1½
UnCarb 5.30s97	34	8	80⅛	80¼	— ¼
UCarbin 7¾4¼s	5	93½	93½	93½	
Union Cp 7s89	496	119	107	113½	—4
Union Cp 6s88	30	90	87	87	—3
UnCal 8¼s76	217	108¼	106¾	107⅞	+ ¾
UnOCal 6¼s98	78	93¼	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
UnOCal 4⅞s86	39	77½	77½	77½	+2
UPacCp 4¼s99	275	107	102	107	+5⅜
UnPac 8¾s85	51	111½	110	110	— ⅜
UnPac 2⅞s76	10	82	82	82	
UnPac 2½s91	12	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
UoTank 5s86	18	73½	72½	73½	+1
Unirovl 5½s96	308	96½	95½	96	— ¼
UnAirLin 5s91	121	81	78	80⅛	+2⅛
Unit AL 4¼s92	116	64¼	63	64	+ ¾
UAirc cv3⅞s91	78	75	74	74	—1
UAirc cv4½s88	28	121	118	121	+1
UAirc cv4¼s92	118	66½	65	65½	—1⅜
UnBrnd 4¼s88	113	76½	75	76	
UnBrnd 5½s94	705	70	68½	69½	+1¼
UnGasCp 5s80	37	81	80	80	—1
UnGasC 4¾s78	4	81½	81½	81½	
UnGasP 10¼s	27	111	109⅝	110½	+1½
UnGasP 8⅝s89	84	98½	97	98	
UnGasP 7¾s82	3	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+1⅛
UnGasP 5½s78	11	82½	82¼	82½	+ ⅜
UnGasP 5s78	15	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
UnMrch 9½s95	168	109	104½	105½	— ½
UnMrch cv4s90	114	82½	79¼	79¼	—6¼
U Nucir cv5s88	76	71½	70	71	—1
USCorp 4¾s91	16	72	69⅛	69⅛	—4⅛
US Leas 9¼s74	127	103⅝	102½	102½	— ⅞
US Plywd 8s76	132	100	99½	100	+ ½
US Smlt 5¾s91	311	75½	73	75½	+ ½
USSmlt 5⅝s93	19	63	64½	64½	
US Stl 7¾s2001	169	101	99¾	100⅝	+ ¼
USSteel 4¾s96	227	67	65¾	65¾	—⅝
USSteel 4½s86	106	77¾	76⅛	77¾	+1
USSteel 4s83	9	75½	74⅛	75½	+ ⅜
UnTutOf 9¼s75	47	107⅛	106	106	—1⅞
UnTutUtl cv5s93	51	100	98⅝	99	
UnVivCd 7¼s	383	89½	85	86⅝	+1⅛
Vendo cv4½s80	4	76	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
VerYkP 5⅛s98	32	110	109	109	— ½
VaElPw 3⅜s86	66	76	74	74¼	— ⅞
VaElPw 3⅜s87	8	69½	69½	69½	—2½
VaElPw 2¾s75	12	88	88	88	— ⅝
VfrgRy Inc6s98	35	74	73	73	—2½
Virg Ry 4s83	5	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+1½
Wabash 7¼s77	344	102½	101	102½	+1
Wagr El 6⅞s86	16	83	82	82	+ ⅛
Walgrn 5½s91	332	107	102	107	
WasGas 8¾s75	12	107	106	106	—1
WeenUn 5½s93	40	53½	53⅜	54	+ ½
Wesn 5½s93-68	43	55½	53	51	— ½

Insurance S

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AlcIly Ins .12		6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
AmBnkrsFla .40b		22½	23	23	+1
AmBkrsLfFla .20b		15⅝	16⅛		
Am Family Life r		28½	29⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
AmFidelityLife .08r		11⅝	12		
AmFoundersLife .06d		18½	19½		
Am Guaranty		9⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
AmHerITageLf .24		13⅛	13½		
AmIncomeLif .1		14¼	14¾	14¾	
AmInsGrp .30bs		76½	77¼	77¼	+ ½
Am Intl Grp cvpf 2		113½	115½	115½	
Am Inv Life		7¾	8½	8½	+ ¼
AMIC Corp .04		21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Am N Ins Galv .38		9¾	10		
Am Pioneer Corp		3⅜	3⅜		
AmReinsurNY 2		73¾	74¼		
AmReserve .32		52¼	53		— ½
Am StatesLife .05g		12⅝	13⅝		
Assoc Madison		5⅝	6¼		—1⅛
BMA Corp .40		20½	21		
BankersNatLife .15g		22½	23		— ¼
Bankers Secur		12½	12¾		— ⅛
Benefic Nat Corp		6¼	6⅝		
BeneficStdCoA .40		15½	16		— ¼
Benefic St Cp B .40		15¼	15¾		—½
Calif Wastn St .40		19½	20		—⅛
Capital Hold .44		38	38⅝		+ ⅝
Chase Nat Life		18¼	18¼		
Chesapake Lf A		7	7¼		
Chesapeake Lf B		6⅝	7½		+ ¼
Chubb Corp 1.60		56⅛	56⅝		+ ⅝
CoastalSt L.Ins .25e		13½	13⅞		— ⅛
College Univ		12¾	12¾		
ColonialLife&Acc .28		57½	58		
Colonial Penn		39¾	40¼		+1¼
Columbia National		4⅝	4¾		
CombInc Ins .40a		46¼	46¾		
ConnGenInsur .84		58⅝	59¼		— ⅛
Cosum Nat Lf		5⅝	6		
ContAmLife 1.08		22	24		
Criterionins .40		71	72		+1
CrownLifeins .46		29	30		
Crum&Forster 1.80		55⅝	55⅞		+1⅜
Crum&For pf 2.40		87	88½		+1
Durham Life .60		19	19⅝		
ERC Corp 1		68¾	69¼		—1
Eastern Life		9⅛	9⅝		+ ⅛
Educator&Exec .13		27½	28		— ¼
Empire Gen		5⅝	5⅞		— ⅛
EmplovrsCas 1.20a		38	40		
EmplovrsGroup 2.80		86	86¼		+ ¼
EquitLife Wash .44		17	17½		
Excel Invest		12¼	12¾		+ ½
Excelsior NY .44		9⅛	10¼		+ ½
Family Life 1		22¾	23½		—⅛
Farm New Wld .12		39⅞	40⅝		+ ⅝
Farmer Group 2		80	81		
FidelCpVa .20		10⅞	11¼		+ ⅛
FidelUnLife .25g		41½	42		— ½
Fst Am Finan .20		20½	21¼		+1¼
Fst Colony Life		18⅝	18⅞		— ⅛
Fst Executive Cp		10¼	11		
FstFederalLife .32		22	23½		
FstMtgin NoCar		14	14½		
Founders Fini		3½	3⅝		
FrankLinLife .50		18¼	19		+ ⅛
GL Enterprises		3¾	4		
Gen Reinsur 1.40		542	545		
George Wash Cp		5½	5¾		
Ga Intl Cp		16	16⅝		+ ¼
GlobeCapital .01e		6	7		+ ½
GlobeLf&Acc .08r		26½	27		+ ⅞
GovtEmployIns 1.20a		70	71		+3¼
GovtEmpLife .20		44¼	44¾		+ ¾
Great Cmwlth Lf		8	8½		— ¼
Gt Eastern Magt		10½	11		
GtSouthrnLife .22		12⅛	12⅝		— ⅛
Gt West Life 1.40		46¼	47

Inflation Danger Cited

Experts See No Need of New Fiscal Stimulus

(Continued from Page 7)

one-half-year lows of last May.

In company with rising prices, trading volume accelerated. Average daily turnover for the week's four sessions on the New York Stock Exchange before the Good Friday holiday amounted to 18.95 million shares, against an average of 14.94 million for the five trading days the week before.

Gainers on the Big Board outnumbered losers by 1,032 to 612. There were 158 issues that ended unchanged.

All the averages had their best gains in a month. The Dow-Jones Industrial Index jumped 17.35 points to 928.39; The New York Times Combined Index climbed 12.85 to 532.23; the Standard & Poor's 500-Stock Index advanced 1.54 to 102.10, and the Stock Exchange Composite moved ahead by 0.75 to 56.33.

The week's most active issue on the Big Board was Federal National Mortgage, which rose 2 1/2 to 71 7/8 on a turnover of 1,078,000 shares. Early in the week, the company reported improved first-quarter profits.

Chrysler, the second busiest issue on exchanges of 891,000 shares, advanced 3 1/2 to 30 1/4. The auto company estimated first-quarter earnings at approximately $10 million, contrasted with a restated loss of $27.4 million for the similar period of 1970.

Conglomerates Higher

In third place on the active list, with trades of 745,900 shares, was the Whittaker Corp., a conglomerate. It rose 3/4 to 11 5/8. There was no particular news to account for the activity, but brokers noted that a number of conglomerates were active and higher.

Occidental Petroleum was the fourth busiest issue on a volume of 727,800 shares: It gained 1 3/8 to 21, helped by the recent agreement between Libya and Western oil companies that increased the posted price of that country's oil.

Natomas occupied fifth place on the active list with its turnover of 712,800 shares. One of the company's subsidiaries formed a joint venture with a unit of the Royal Dutch Shell group to explore and develop Indonesian oil properties.

One of the factors behind the stock market's better performance last week was the belief that consumer sentiment was finally improving. It stemmed from more glowing auto and general retail sales reports and another bullish survey of public intentions to buy new homes, cars and heavy goods.

Another sign that an economic recovery, albeit a moderate one, is under way is contained in the latest trend of major economic indicators. Of 26 leading, coincident and lagging barometers of business activity, 23 are either up or level, while only three are pointed downward.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended April 10, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	1,078,000	73	68⅝	71⅞	+2⅛
Chrysler	891,100	31	26⅝	30¼	+3½
Whittaker	745,900	12	11	11⅝	+ ¾
Occid.Pet.	727,700	21¼	20⅛	21	+1⅜
Natomas	712,800	83½	70¾	77	+8
[illegible]	625,800	24⅝	21½	22⅝	+1⅛
[illegible] T&T	519,000	50½	48¾	50¼	+1½
[illegible] Oil	575,600	22⅛	20	22⅝	+2⅜
[illegible] Corp	558,700	21¾	19⅝	21¾	+1½
[illegible] Ram	509,700	15⅝	14	15⅝	+1½
[illegible] Bates	426,000	34¼	29⅛	32⅛	+2
[illegible] Mot.	358,700	63	60⅛	62⅝	+2⅞
[illegible] Inc.	344,000	15⅝	13	14⅞	+1¾
[illegible] El.Pw.	338,500	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
[illegible] Royal	337,600	19⅝	19¾	19	— ¾
[illegible] Indust.	335,700	9¾	8¾	8¾	—1
[illegible] Xerox	327,600	70¾	64½	69⅛	—6⅝
[illegible] Master Chg	318,200	44⅞	42⅝	44⅝	+1¼
[illegible] T.&T.	311,700	62⅛	58¾	61¼	+2⅜
[illegible] Mfrs.Un.	296,700	22¾	21	21⅝	— ⅝

Issues traded in: 1,802.
Advances: 1,032; declines: 612; unchanged: 157.
New highs: 365; lows: 38.

Volume	All stocks
Last week	75,586,690 shares
Week ago	74,702,810 shares
Year ago	45,048,190 shares
Jan. 1 to date:	
1971	1,313,692,113 shares
1970	727,938,434 shares
1969	763,185,703 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended April 10, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Asam.Oil	506,200	23½	21⅛	22⅝	+1⅞
WhittakerW	341,900	6⅝	5	6⅝	+1⅜
ButtesGas	281,400	18¾	15⅞	17	+1⅜
Solitron	239,900	19¼	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅝
CertronCp.	219,700	5⅛	4⅞	5⅜	...
NatGnWtN	196,000	6⅜	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
TexoroPet.	168,600	35⅝	31¾	33½	+2⅛
ItelCorp.	186,700	22½	19⅞	21½	+2⅛
Syntex	180,900	52	48⅛	51¼	+1⅜
EcologicSci	130,600	17¼	15½	16½	+1½

Volume: 22,319,580 shares.
Year to date: 368,050,178 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,217.
Advances: 568; declines: 473; unchanged: 176.
New '71 highs: 182; lows: 21.

Market Averages

Week Ended April 10, '71

Dow Jones	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Indust.	935.94	897.48	928.39	+17.35
20 Rails	209.82	200.86	208.87	+ 7.15
15 Utils	125.03	121.84	123.89	+ 0.77
65 Comb.	305.61	295.52	303.76	+ 6.43
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	102.97	99.88	102.10	+ 1.54

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

Afr du Sud 8¾-82	103	104
Cassa Mezzogiorno 6½-78	91½	92½
Centrast 8¾-85	104	105
C.P.E. 7⅞-80	99	100
Com Fed Elect 6½-86	85	86
Com Fed. Elect 8½-79	100½	101½
Copenh County 7⅞-84	94½	95½
Copenh. County 6⅞-80	95	96
C.U.P. 8¼-77	99	100
Escom 7⅞-78	95½	96½
Escom 8¼-80	103	107
Europ Coal Steel 5¾-86	88	89
Manitoba 7⅞-89	95	96
Manitoba 9⅞-82	106½	107½
Norges Kommunalb. 5½-83	89	90
Redemec 6⅞-80	98	99
Reed 6⅞-83	90¾	91¾
Sacor 6¾-77	99	100
Scotland 8⅞-84	01¼	102¼
Watney 7⅞-84	92½	93½

Deutsche Marks

Brit. Elec Council 7½-84	99	99¾
Burmah 8¼-85	105	105¾
CFP 8½-85	105¾	106½
CNT 8½-85	106¾	106½
Conoco 8½-78/85	104⅝	105⅝
Daimler 8-85	104⅝	105⅝
Denmark 8½-85	106¾	107½
Dunlop 8½-85	106¼	107
Escom 8½-85	101½	102¼
Hoogovens 8½-85	106½	107
ICI 8½-85	106⅝	107¼
Ind Bank Japan 8½-85	105¾	106
Ind. Bank Japan 7-87	94¾	95½
Kansai 6⅞-84	91½	92¼
Ireland 8¾-85	103½	104¼
Ireland 7¼-84	98	98¾
IBE 7-84	100½	100¾
KLM 8½-85	106¾	107
Norges Komm. 8½-85	106	106¾
Queens Alum. 8½-85	106¼	107
So Africa 8½-85	103½	104¼
Tenneco 7½-84	99¼	100
TRW 7½-84	99	99¾
World Bank 8½-80	106¾	107½
Yokohama 7-84	95¼	96

European Monetary Units*

Afr du Sud 8⅞-85	105¾	106¾
CECA 6⅞-85	104	105
Eurofima 7¾-81	102	103
Interfrigo 7½-86	102	103

*For trading in D.M.

Guilders

AEG 8½-75	105¾	106¾
AKZO 8¼-74	104	105
Algs Bank Ned 8-75	104½	105½
Amro Bank 8-75	105¾	106¾
Bayer 8¼-75	104¾	105¾
Chavron 8-75	102¾	103¾
Eur. Inv Bank 8¼-75	105¾	106¾
General Elect 8½-75	106	107
General Tele 8½-75	105¼	106¼
Hoechst 8¼-75	105¾	106¾
IBM 8-75	105¾	106¾
KLM 8½-75	105¾	106¾
Pechiney 8¼-75	105	106
Philips 8-74	103	104
Shell Française 8½-75	105½	106½

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked
[illegible]	30½	21¼
[illegible] America	69⅝	70
CommerceNY	28	20
[illegible] of N.J.	45	47
[illegible] Corp.	41¾	42¼
[illegible]	14¾	15¼
[illegible]	30¼	31¾
[illegible]	30½	32
[illegible]	12½	13¼
[illegible]	117½	119
[illegible]	23	23¾
[illegible]	31⅞	32½
[illegible]	53⅝	54½
[illegible]	46⅝	46½
[illegible]	47¾	48½
[illegible]	38½	39½
[illegible]	41	41½
[illegible]	4½	4⅝
[illegible] Chicago	65¾	66½
1st NB Cinn.	26½	27½
1st Nb Maryl.	36¼	37¾
1st NB PassCit	53	58
1stPaBkPhil.	31⅞	32¾
1st Security	41	41½
1stVa Banksh.	11¼	11½
1stWestchNB	46	47½
FrankfinNBNY	43½	44
GirardTrBPhil.	61¾	61¾
HarrisTrBkChic	56½	58¾
Hudson Trust	24½	26
IndVal ST rPhil.	34⅞	34⅞
Lincoln 1st Bank	40⅞	41⅞
LongIslandTr.	29¼	30
MellonNBkPitts	61	61½
Merch Bk NY.	19¾	20¾
NatCitvBkCleV	62½	63¼
NCentlt rAlbany	42	45
NatComBkRuth	32½	33½
NEnglerBoston	26	26½
No Nat Bk	35½	36½
NorthTrChicago	73½	74¼
Phil Nat Bk	44¼	44¾
PittsNatBk	77	77½
ProvNBPhila	28¾	29¼
RepubNB N.Y.	27	27¾
RoyalNBN.Y.	23¼	24¼
Secur.Pac.NB.	35½	36½
ShawmutAssBost	57½	58¼
StnJerseyNB.	47	49
St.BkAlbany	43½	45½
St StrBBoston	46½	47½
TrustCo NJ.	15	15½
UnTrMaryland	54	56
U.S.TrustN.Y.	59½	60¼
ValleyNBAz	34	38
VirginiaNBkBS	27⅝	27⅞
WestPennNtPa	31	31⅝

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 7)

the follow-through on any given issue, we might give a list of those also. Then again, one might throw in non-dollar issues as they do form an important fraction of the market.

So below is another installment, supplied by the same market source who still wishes to remain anonymous. Table A concerns the volume, in millions of dollars, of issues managed or co-managed by the banks listed, with each house given full credit for the size of the issue. In parenthesis is the house's standing as manager alone.

Table B shows amounts managed and co-managed in all currencies (dollar equivalents given on the basis of current parities, which may not be quite fair, but there you have it) with the house's standing as manager given in parenthesis.

Table A

Morgan & Cie (1)	$1.409
S.G. Warburg (3)	1.387
White, Weld (4)	1.290
Deutsche Bank (14)	1.172
Lehman Bros. (2)	1.075
N.M. Rothschild (5)	1.067
Kuhn, Loeb (6)	1.037
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (17)	1.034
Banca Comm. Italiania (7)	965
Lazard Frères (20)	715

Table B

Deutsche Bank (1)	$2.929
S.G. Warburg (5)	1.816
Morgan & Cie. (2)	1.556
White, Weld (6)	1.535
Paribas (23)	1.339
N.M. Rothschild (7)	1.311
Dresdner Bank (4)	1.234
Lehman Bros. (3)	1.154
Kuhn, Loeb (8)	1.143
Banca Comm. Italiana (9)	1.111

Eurobonds on Offer

	Amount (millions)	Life (yrs)	Indic. Int.
Elec. de France	$20	15	8½
Elec. de France	$20	7	7¾
Eur. Coal & Steel	DM100	15	7½

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
April 15	4.10	3.91	2.26
April 23 T.A.	3.93	3.85	3.70
April 22	3.86	3.61	3.68
April 29	3.89	3.50	3.53
April 30	3.86	3.50	3.56
May 6	3.73	3.47	3.53
May 13	3.73	3.48	3.54
May 20	3.74	3.50	3.56
May 27	3.75	3.54	3.61
May 31	3.74	3.51	3.53
June 3	3.79	3.62	3.69
June 10	3.82	3.63	3.70
June 17	3.82	3.65	3.73
June 22	3.79	3.64	3.72
June 24	3.82	3.67	3.75
June 30	3.74	3.43	3.50
July 1	3.86	3.74	3.82
July 8	3.90	3.84	3.93
July 15	3.93	3.81	3.90
July 22	3.92	3.80	3.89
July 29	3.92	3.80	3.90
July 31	3.91	3.77	3.87
Aug. 5	3.84	3.80	3.90
Aug. 12	3.84	3.82	3.92
Aug. 19	3.84	3.82	3.92
Aug. 26	3.84	3.82	3.92
Aug. 31	3.84	3.82	3.92
Sept. 2	3.97	3.84	3.95
Sept. 9	3.97	3.84	3.96
Sept. 16	3.97	3.84	3.96
Sept. 23	3.97	3.83	3.95
Sept. 30	3.98	3.84	3.97
Oct. 7	4.03	3.94	4.07
Oct. 31	3.95	3.83	3.96
Nov. 30	3.95	3.83	3.97
Dec. 31	3.94	3.87	4.01
Jan. 31, '72	3.97	3.84	3.99
Feb. 29	3.97	3.84	4.00
March 31	3.94	3.87	4.03
Bond, '82-'87, 4¼s	75.30	79.30	5.82
Bond '83-'88, 4s	78.8	78.8	5.66

Canadian Dollar Nears U.S. Parity

Exporters' Earnings Hurt by Upsurge

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO, April 11 (NYT).—The wife of an American who works in Canada went to the bank not long ago to cash a check drawn on a New York bank. She asked for the proceeds in Canadian money to pay for groceries.

With more than a trace of embarrassment, the teller explained that the housewife would receive in Canadian funds slightly less than the face value of her check. It seemed that the Canadian dollar was trading in the foreign-exchange market so close to parity with its American cousin that in small retail dealings the Canadian dollar was actually commanding a premium.

For the housewife, whose budget had not been increased, and for exporters forced to compete in world markets, selling American dollars at a discount was a painful but not surprising development.

Until last June, exporters, tourists and anyone else exchanging American funds were getting a premium of about 7 percent. That is, $100 of U.S. funds bought about $107 of Canadian money.

Soft Economy

But Canada's export sales were booming and imports, like the Canadian economy, were soft. By June it had become impractical for Ottawa to keep its dollar anchored at what had become an unrealistic value. The Canadian government abandoned the fixed parity of 92.5 U.S. cents, thereby violating internationally agreed monetary rules.

Allowed to trade freely, the Canadian dollar moved up several cents. Last winter, Canada's dollar confounded the experts by surging still higher, to within a quarter-cent of parity with the U.S. dollar.

Last week the Canadian dollar closed at 99.33 cents. At the teller's window, American funds brought a "premium" of 25 cents on $100, or a quarter of 1 percent.

For Canadian exporters of pulp and paper, wheat, metals, crude oil and other world-market commodities priced in U.S. dollars, the strength of the Canadian dollar has bitten harshly into earnings. That is, sales revenues translate into fewer Canadian dollars on the profit-and-loss statement.

Businesses that import, of course, are saving money—because their purchases cost them fewer Canadian dollars. There has been little indication so far that such economies have been passed on to consumers, at least in the form of lowered prices, although some price increases have conceivably been avoided.

Ottawa has been under a great deal of pressure, especially from the pulp and paper industry, to bring the dollar to a lower level. So far, however, the government has confined itself to occasional stabilizing operations in the foreign exchange market and to keeping the Canadian dollar below the American.

The immediate outlook seems to be for little change.

The government strategy has been to let events take their own course, with perhaps a nudge or two from monetary policy. As Canada's economy expands, imports should rise. Exports may or may not rise as much, depending upon demand abroad.

Declining interest rates here have ended the incentive to send short-term investment funds to Canada. The Canadian dollar now commands a small premium in contracts for future delivery.

48% in U.S. Poll Would Accept Delay on Raises

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI).—Would the average American be willing to give up a wage increase for the fight on inflation?

Slightly more than half of all workers polled who had definite opinions, including union members, answered "yes" in a national survey just released.

The Louis Harris and Associates survey, for a 3M Co. news documentary to be telecast next Friday, covered 3,000 workers around the country.

A breakdown of responses showed 48 percent "yes," 40 percent "no" and 12 percent undecided. Responses by members of labor unions showed 46 percent "yes," 45 percent "no" and 9 percent undecided.

7 Democrats Warn Nixon On Financing

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—Seven Democrats on the House international finance subcommittee today warned the Nixon administration that its requests for additional U.S. participation in international financial agencies were in "serious jeopardy."

In a letter to Treasury Secretary John Connally, the seven Democrats said that the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policy had "failed in its annual report to address policy issues of obvious concern to the Congress . . ."

The council's inadequate response, the seven said, "places the administration's proposals for increased authorization for the various international financial agencies in serious jeopardy."

They said that the report failed to deal adequately with:

● The U.S. balance of payments, particularly on the impact of U.S. participation in multilateral banks on the American balance of payments situation.

● Tied foreign assistance. The letter said that untying of American aid "may well be a laudable objective," but the council report nowhere discussed its effect on U.S. industry.

● Export-Import Bank activities. The letter said that press reports suggest that the bank and the world bank "are teetering on the edge of war" and the report fails to discuss what efforts the council is making in avoiding competition between multilateral organizations.

● Military expenditures in Latin America. In their letter, the congressmen said that the council did not provide information on "what specific steps the NAC and the international banks are taking to deal with this diversion of scarce resources to unnecessary [military] expenditures."

The letter also mentioned inadequacies in the field of reporting of international institutions' auditing procedures and on the number and status of U.S. personnel in international financial institutions.

The council is charged with coordination of U.S. policies toward international financial institutions.

Bonn Confirms Fiscal Pledge on Egypt Pipeline

BONN, April 11 (Reuters).—West Germany today confirmed that it has agreed to provide financial guarantees worth 144 million deutche marks ($39,840,000) towards the cost of the proposed 207-mile Suez-Alexandria oil pipeline in Egypt.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that a decision on the terms of the guarantees was made at ministerial level in Chancellor Willy Brandt's government last Thursday.

West German firms will be working alongside companies from France, Britain, Italy, Spain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in building the pipeline, which will cost an estimated 659 million deutch marks ($180,000,000).

Oil Talks Deadlocked

PARIS, April 11 (UPI).—France and Algeria have broken off their talks to find a settlement in their oil dispute, Foreign Affairs Secretary-General Hervé Alphand said yesterday.

Mr. Alphand, who returned to Paris from the negotiations in Algiers, said the date the talks would be resumed "depends on the government's instructions." He would not comment any further but sources said little progress was made.

Algeria nationalized all French oil interests in the Sahara on Feb. 24, and the talks between Mr. Alphand and Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika are over compensation for the state-owned French oil company, Elf-Erap.

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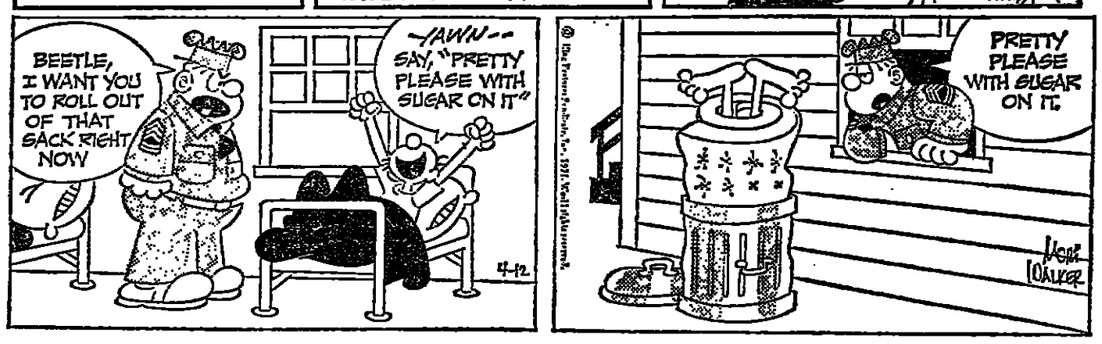

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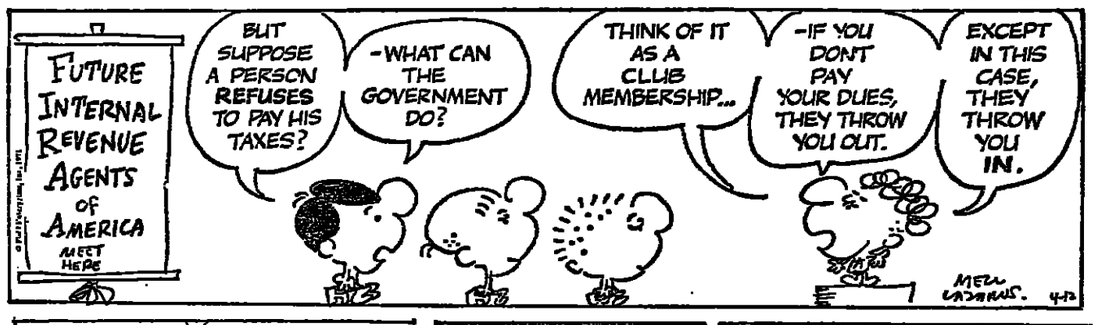

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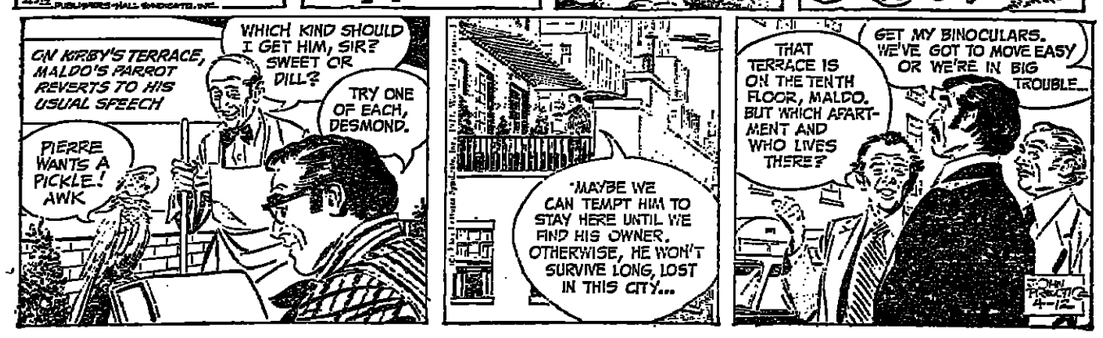

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A "poker" face is a desirable asset for bridge players, but also a rare one. South leveled his contentment meter at East on the diagramed deal, found a high reading and planned his play accordingly.

When West led the diamond ace and the dummy appeared, South had some doubts about the wisdom of his decision to go to slam. It seemed probable that he would lose a trump trick and fail.

The obvious chance was for the heart queen to fall in one or two rounds—about one chance in three. This chance was diminished in practice by the demeanor of the opponents. West looked resigned, but East had the satisfied air of a man with a sure trump trick.

West continued at the second trick with another diamond, in the faint hope that East would ruff. But it was South who ruffed. He could see a hope of making the slam by a coup even if East held the trump queen twice guarded, and he decided to trust his psychological judgment.

He cashed the ace and king of spades and continued with the queen. East naturally refused to sacrifice his expected trump trick by ruffing. He discarded a club and South did likewise.

South's next move was highly unusual. He led dummy's diamond king and ruffed his own winning card. He had to work hard to reduce his trump length to equal East's. Dummy was entered with a club lead to the king, and another spade was played. East discarded a club and South ruffed, reaching this position:

NORTH
♠ 9 8
♡ A
♢ —
♣ A 7

WEST
♠ —
♡ 6 2
♢ J
♣ 10 9

EAST
♠ —
♡ Q 5 4
♢ Q
♣ Q

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ K J 10 9
♢ —
♣ J

South was now satisfied with his diagnosis. West had failed to overruff on the fourth round of spades, so East certainly held the heart queen.

South led the club jack to the ace, and played the club seven. East discarded his diamond and South ruffed. He led to the heart ace, and the deed was done. East's heart queen, his "sure trick," was trapped by a trump coup.

NORTH (D)
♠ K Q 9 8 6 2
♡ A
♢ K 10 6
♣ A K 7

WEST
♠ J 5 3
♡ 6 2
♢ A J 7 5 4
♣ 10 9 6

EAST
♠ 7 4
♡ Q 5 4
♢ Q 9 8 3
♣ Q 8 4 2

SOUTH
♠ A 10
♡ K J 10 9 8 7 3
♢ 2
♣ J 5 3

North and South were vulnerable The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	6 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	R	C	A	S	M	A	D	A	M	C	R	A	B	
V	I	O	L	A	R	O	M	A	Y	O	G	A		
E	V	I	I	L	D	E	G	A	S	C	L	U	B	
C	E	L	E	B	E	S	S	H	E	L	L	E	Y	
		G	O	G		S	E	R	A					
R	O	S	E	B	O	W	L	D	O	D	G	E	R	
A	A	L	S	O	I	L	S	S	E	R	G	E		
I	T	I	S	D	R	A	M	A	S	O	R	A		
L	E	C	H	E	E	M	I	T	S	O	E	R		
S	N	E	E	Z	E	A	T	L	A	S	M	T	S	
		T	R	A	P		A	R	E					
C	O	L	L	A	G	E	S	N	I	C	K	E	R	
A	S	E	A	R	A	B	A	T	T	A	R	O		
P	L	A	N	E	L	E	M	I	O	L	I	O		
P	O	N	D	S	E	E	P	S	R	E	E	F		

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MAINEA

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Saturday's Jumbles: JOINT DOWDY PAYING APPEAR

Answer: *What the crazy swimmer was*—"DIP-PY"

BOOKS

RAT RACE
By Dick Francis. Harper. 214 pp. $5.95.

THREE'S A CROWD
By Doris Miles Disney. Doubleday. 183 pp. $4.50.

WHEN IN ROME
By Ngaio Marsh. Little, Brown. 260 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

HOMICIDE can be put to a number of tricky uses as these three exercises in the gentle art of murder testify. In Dick Francis's little caper, a gent goes about trying to slaughter people who ride private planes. The culprit is uncovered without much ado, but—and as they say in detective novels, it is a big but—why on earth does he do it? In Doris Miles Disney's taut domestic drama, the murder is committed before our eyes and we know why it was done. The question this time is whether the murderer will be exposed and how. And in Ngaio Marsh's imbroglio, we know how the victim died and we are reasonably sure of the reason: but who did it? The three novels together don't exactly add up to "Rashomon," but they do provide a theme and variations to delight that side of our spirit that responds to puzzles. None of the trio strikes me as being a classic of its kind, but then I haven't read a novel lately to remind me of "Remembrance of Things Past" or "The Brothers Karamazov" either.

"Rat Race" is Dick Francis's tenth book. His milieu is the race track. But, as this book shows, he knows as much about the intricacies of flying small planes as he does about racing horses. What's more, he can make that knowledge exciting.

He has a nice laconic way with dialogue that is worth noting. His characters are people of one or two words only. Much is left unsaid, but nothing is left unexpressed. Sentences stop when they have made their point, and within this spare style, he can suggest a wide range of feeling. He can be witty, outrightly funny, romantic and downright terrifying. His plotting like his talk it also very lean and very spare. It has the angular succinctness of a graph or chart. There are very few red herrings around.

Matt Shore, a pilot who once flew for the big companies, is now forced by circumstances to fly little taxi planes, ferrying trainers, owners, jockeys and hangers-on from one track to another. He is lucky because the most famous jockey in England is a steady customer. This makes him valuable to his boss, who would just as soon fire him. However, someone is playing dangerous tricks with Matt Shore: One plane blows up just after everyone has left it. In another the radio communication system is damaged. With tricky weather coming up, there is a possibility that the plane, without help from the ground, might crash. Since Matt doesn't really have an enemy in the world, these shenanigans puzzle everyone. Matt discovers that the attempts on his life are not really designed to kill anyone. He takes this seeming contradiction to its logical end: A bomb goes off at a race track and death shows up under the plunging hoofs of the thoroughbreds. It is an end that has the proper cinematic touch and lets virtue triumph. These days, that's okay too.

"Three's a Crowd," is a household drama involving a controlled, uptight, bossy woman, careful of all proprieties; her weak husband, handsome, ineffectual and dependent; and her wastrel sister, an unreformed drinker of whom she has been jealous for many years. The alcoholic member of the family comes home to claim her inheritance and plans to remain until she gets it, drinking herself into a stupor while she waits. The straightlaced one doesn't yield an inch or a penny. The playboy husband gets himself a lady love. Everything comes to a head one night when the drunken one in an alcoholic haze threatens to shoot her sibling, the wife accuses her husband of playing the field and points out that everything he is and has is due to her, and the husband decides that maybe he has had enough of both women. The sleuthing is not very tight, and I guess it need not be. It is atmosphere that counts here. "Three's a Crowd" is a sort of Virginian "No Exit" without the metaphysics. But the hell is real enough.

"When in Rome," has two irreplaceable ingredients: The imperturbable Roderick Alleyn, the nonpareil among criminal investigators, and Rome. A good part of the action and certainly the essential part takes place in a church called San Tomasso in Pallaria, but which visitors to the city will remember as San Clemente off the Via di San Giovanni. A rather posh group of tourists meet at San Tomasso to investigate its three superimposed churches. Alleyn is among them looking for drug smugglers. Outwardly the tourists present an immaculate facade, but it doesn't take Alleyn long to see that they are not quite what they seem. Neither is the manager of the tour nor his help. A couple of murders convince him of the fact.

"When in Rome" starts in very low gear: a sinister bit here, a macabre happening there, but it shifts almost imperceptibly into first. Rome would be the best place to read it, but if an armchair in your living room is all that is available, you can console yourself with this homicidal travelogue.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

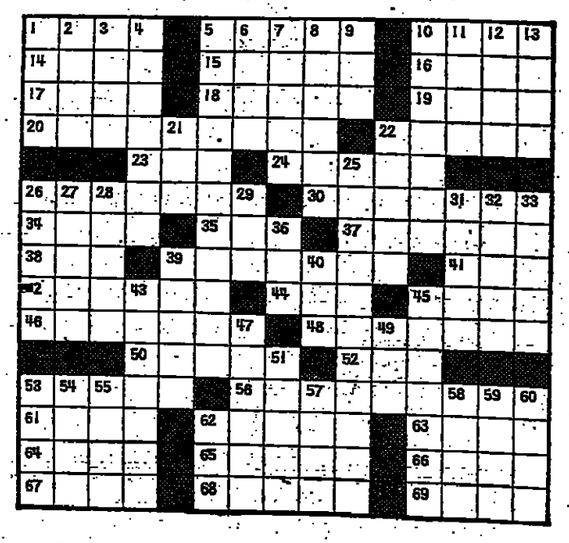
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Guy
5 Subway for René
10 Spat
14 Part of ship or nut
15 Not this
16 Sea east of Caspian
17 Spanish bit of land
18 Soviet mountains
19 Minor taboo
20 Underhand doings
22 Sometime name in golf
23 Museum offering
24 Battle site in France
26 Indian chief
30 "The —— Roman . . ."
34 Dies ——
35 Charged particle
37 "From —— dewy eve"
38 Boy's name, for short
39 Ill-starred
41 Having had it, with "up"
42 Verbal noun
44 Kicker
45 Star in Cetus
46 Willowy
48 Despotism
50 More recent
52 Posed
53 In a while
56 Pranks
61 Cupid
62 Asian city
63 Alone
64 U. S. weapons system
65 German city
66 Yul Brynner's kingdom
67 Sneaky name
68 One of the five W's
69 Sea bird

DOWN

1 Smart
2 Kind of puppies
3 "Monarch of —— survey"
4 Appease
5 Corn squeezin's
6 Common French verb
7 "—— gold in them . . ."
8 Trust
9 Conjunctions
10 Hybrid fruit
11 Press
12 Temple, old style
13 Course
21 Onassis
22 Perth ——
25 Prank
26 Little noises
27 Projecting window
28 Mother-of-pearl
29 Bird-wearing officer: Abbr.
31 At last: Fr.
32 Austere
33 Yesterday tomorrow
36 Bolt's complement
39 Place to get out from
40 Trigonometry abbr.
43 Flabbergast
45 Post-impressionist
47 Go over again
49 Indian sovereignty
51 End of washing
53 Gooseneck, e.g.
54 Gallic friend
55 Civil wrong
57 Word with party or theater
58 Rouge et ——
59 Part of K.K.K.
60 Part of
62 Chop



هكذا من الأصل

Nicklaus, Miller Second

Coody Takes Masters by 2

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 11 (UPI).—Veteran Charles Coody erased the memory of his blowup here two years ago by winning the Masters golf tournament by two strokes today and, in the process, ended Jack Nicklaus's march toward an unprecedented "grand slam."

The 33-year-old pro from Abilene, who had been seesawing in and out of the lead throughout the four days of the tournament, sank a pair of clutch 12-foot putts midway through his final nine and wound up with a 2-under-par 70 that gave him a nine-under-par 279 total for 72 holes.

Nicklaus, a three-time Masters winner and the reigning British Open and PGA champion, never got a charge going today and his even-par 72 left him with a seven-under-par 281 that tied him for runner-up honors with 23-year-old John Miller, who shot a 68 after letting a two-stroke lead escape by bogeying two of his last three holes.

Coody had been trying for two years to get people to forget that he had a one-stroke lead going into the final three holes of the 1969 Masters and bogeyed all three to wind up in fifth place.

Today, too, he appeared out of this event, the 35th Masters, when his bogey at the par-four 14th hole dropped him two shots behind the unheralded Miller, who had just made his third birdie in a four-hole span.

However, as Miller began giving ground to the pressure, Coody birdied the 15th and 16th to forge to the front and then parred the final two holes to wrap up his first major title.

Nicklaus shot a 68 yesterday to enter today's round in a tie with Coody, who scored 73 in yesterday's second round.

Today, Coody and Nicklaus both shot 35s on the front nine and the two were again tied, at eight-under, and Miller, who had started the day four strokes off the pace, had closed to two back with a 33.

Miller moved to one stroke back with a birdie at the par-four 11th hole and when Nicklaus muffed a shot from the edge of a creek at No. 12, the protege of 1970 Masters champion Billy Casper was tied for the lead with Coody, a stroke ahead of Nicklaus.

Miller's birdie at No. 14, coupled with Coody's bogey there, gave the Californian a two-stroke lead and it appeared that he was on his way to winning the Masters in his first appearance here as a pro.

Miller's only previous Masters appearance had been in 1967 as an amateur after he placed eighth in the U.S. Open at the age of 19 the year before.

The disappointment was etched on Nicklaus's face as he came up the final fairway knowing he had no chance to catch Coody. Nicklaus had declared after winning the PGA championship six weeks ago that he was going all out this year to win golf's "grand slam" in the same year, which consists of the world's top four pro tournaments which only he had won at least twice each already.

Nicklaus also hoped to make this Masters his 12th major title and thereby close to within one of Bobby Jones, who won 13 such titles before retiring 41 years after winning what was then considered the "grand slam." Jones's slam included the U.S. Amateur, which Nicklaus won twice, and the British Amateur.

Today's victory pushed Coody's golf earnings past the $43,000 mark for this year.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Charles Coody	68	73	70—209
Jack Nicklaus	70	71	68—209
Don January	69	69	73—211
Hale Irwin	69	72	71—212
Tom Weiskopf	71	69	72—212
John Miller	72	73	68—213
Bruce Devlin	72	70	72—214
Gene Littler	72	69	73—214
Dave Stockton	72	73	69—214
Bob Murphy	69	70	76—215
Gary Player	72	72	71—215
Ken Still	72	71	72—215
Frank Beard	74	73	69—216
Billy Casper	72	73	71—216
Bob Mitchell	72	70	74—216
Arnold Palmer	73	72	71—216
Roberto De Vicenzo	76	69	72—217
Dale Douglass	70	71	76—217
Ray Floyd	69	75	73—217
Bert Greene	73	73	71—217
Dave Eichelberger	76	71	70—217
Dave Hill	74	73	70—217
*Steve Melnyk	73	70	75—218
Orville Moody	79	69	70—218
Bruce Crampton, Austral.	73	72	74—219
Chi Chi Rodriguez	73	75	71—219
Art Wall	71	76	72—219
Al Geiberger	73	75	72—220
*Thomas Kite	76	74	70—220
Larry Ziegler	73	70	77—220
Tom Shaw	77	70	74—221
Hsieh Yung-Yo	75	69	77—221
Tommy Aaron	76	72	74—222
Larry Hinson	75	71	76—222
Dick Lotz	77	72	73—222

*Amateur.

Bucks Gain 2-0 Lead Over Lakers in Series

MILWAUKEE, April 11 (AP).—The Milwaukee Bucks shook with an outstanding performance by Wilt Chamberlain and defeated the Los Angeles Lakers, 91-73, for a 2-0 lead in the Western Conference final series of the National Basketball Association playoffs.

Lew Alcindor, 7-foot-2 Milwaukee center, led the Bucks with 20 points as all of the starters scored in double figures. Chamberlain took scoring honors with 22 points.

In the second consecutive low scoring game of the best-of-seven series, the Bucks started by running to a 7-1 lead before Los Angeles could get organized.

Then the Lakers, with the 7-1 Chamberlain dominating play, staged a comeback to pull to within 24-31 with 5:32 remaining in the first half. Chamberlain was devastating on the boards and blocked numerous shots, including several by Alcindor. Chamberlain had 13 points and 21 rebounds at the half, while Alcindor totaled 11 and only four rebounds.

Yesterday, Jon McGlocklin and Alcindor led Milwaukee on a third-period spur and to a 106-85 victory over Los Angeles.

McGlocklin pumped in 12 points and Alcindor ten as the Bucks came from a 44-43 half-time deficit to a 72-66 lead going into the final quarter.

Alcindor finished with 32 points, leading all scorers, while Oscar Robertson had 19 and McGlocklin 18. High for Los Angeles was Wilt Chamberlain with 22. Happy Hairston added 20.

The Bucks tied it at 51-51 and neither team was able to put away until Milwaukee ran off a 7-2 spurt at the end of the third period.

Running for the first time in the game, the Bucks stampeded *to 13 straight points and a 101-81* romp with one minute left.

Bullets 114, Knicks 88

BALTIMORE, April 11 (AP).—The injury-riddled Baltimore Bullets, playing with five men most of the way, walloped the New York Knicks, 114-88, today for their first victory in the NBA's Eastern Conference final series.

A 14-point string early in the third quarter enabled Baltimore to make the game a runaway, although Kevin Loughery joined Gus Johnson on the bench with an injury, with the Bullets trailing 2-0 in the series.

Earl Monroe, who scored 31 points, contributed six during the string, which opened a 75-53 lead with five minutes remaining in the third quarter.

The Knicks went nine minutes with only one field goal, by Walt Frazier after a steal of an inbounds pass which interrupted the Baltimore streak.

Jack Marin, who was in an unusual playmaker role in the first half, finished with 22 points and Fred Carter had 20. Center Wes Unseld scored 16 for Baltimore, grabbed 26 rebounds and had nine assists. He was eight for nine from the floor.

Given a very much-needed spark by Cazzie Russell in the second quarter and enjoying the hot shooting hand of Dick Barnett throughout New York routed the Bullets, 107-88, at Madison Square Garden Friday and took a 2-0 lead in their playoff series.

Russell left the bench early in the second period after the Knicks had just fallen behind by ten points, 33-23. He quickly contributed three baskets in a 14-3 spurt that wiped out any ideas Baltimore had about building a commanding lead.

Then Barnett, who already had 14 points during a 43-48 first half, produced three key baskets during a 21-5 rally that gave the Knicks control of the game in the third period. They went from a 50-54 deficit to a 71-59 lead.

The Baltimore outlook is bleak. Gus Johnson, who missed the first game, also sat out this one and remains in the doubtful category for today's game because of his damaged left knee. Earl Monroe, who has chronic knee trouble, turned his right ankle in the third period Friday and logged only 28 minutes played and scored ten points.

Friday's Games

New York 107, Baltimore 88 (Barnett 29, Frazier 23; Tresvant 20, Carter 15). (New York leads best-of-7 series, 2-0).

Milwaukee 106, Los Angeles 85 (Alcindor 32, Robertson 19; Chamberlain 22, Hairston 20). (Milwaukee leads best-of-7 series, 1-0).

Squires, Paced By Charlie Scott, Take Net Series

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI).—Charlie Scott broke loose for 18 points in the fourth quarter last night as the Virginia Squires rallied from an 11-point final-period deficit to defeat the New York Nets, 118-114, and win their Eastern Division semi-final American Basketball Association playoff, four games to three.

On Friday night, the Squires had taken a 3-2 lead in the series by scoring a 127-124 victory over the Nets.

Colonels 118, Floridians 101

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11 (UPI).—Darrel Carrier scored 31 points and Louis Dampier contributed a league playoff record 18 assists for Kentucky last night as it trounced the Floridians, 118-101, to take a 3-2 lead in their ABA playoff series.

Friday's Games

Virginia 127, New York 124 (Barrett 30, Carter, R. Scott 28; Barry 36, Beltz 26).

Saturday's Games

Virginia 118, New York 114 (Carter 38, Barrett 18; Barry 45, Leaks 20). (Virginia wins best-of-7 series, 4-3).

Kentucky 118, Floridians 101 (Dampier 36, Powell 23, Calvin 20, Jones 20). (Kentucky leads best-of-7 series, 3-2).

Lee Evans Takes 440-Hurdle Race

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 11 (AP).—Lee Evans, world record holder in the 400-meter run, turned in the season's fastest time for the 440 intermediate hurdles here yesterday to highlight the 54th annual San Diego Relays at Balboa Stadium.

Evans's 50.2 seconds moved him past Rice University standout Duke Bolding, who ran the nation's previous best mark of 50.5 last weekend at the Texas Relays.

A San Jose State teacher and assistant coach, Evans competed unattached in the meet. He led a strong field from start to finish in recording his all-time best for the event.

Lonnie Ray Smith, a 1968 champion and holder of the world record for the 100-meter dash, had his season under way with a victory in the 100-yard dash. He did 9.3 in the prelims and won in 9.4 to win the finals.

The U.S. Army's 440 relay team clocked to a 40.0 clocking, one of the fastest this year. The team was composed of Jimmy White, Gene Bright, Fred Newhouse and Ben Vaughn.

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Manila, three ranking flyweight boxers outclassed their relative foreign opponents in a triple-header festival at the Araneta Coliseum. World Boxing Association's top-rated flyweight San Sacristan knocked out a 12-round split decision Australia's Harry Hayes. Former flyweight champion Bernabe Villamayo knocked out Japan's Kamikaze Kanda in the third round, and featherweight Rudy Barro stopped Japan's lightweight Shigo Kitano in the 11th round.

WALKING—At Zurich, Roger Mills of Britain won a 20-kilometer international race here in one hour 35 minutes 55 seconds. Second was Heinz Meier of West Germany and third was Peter Frister of Switzerland.

RUGBY UNION—At Birkenhead, England, the All-Star International Presidents scored their second victory in as many games by beating the North of England, 26-12. The Presidents' team, a collection of players from Australia, France, Fiji, New Zealand and South Africa, were held to a tie at 9-all halftime.

GOLF—At Rome, Peter Townsend won the Walworth tournament with a four-round total of 277. Townsend, a member of Britain's Ryder Cup team, turned in a final round 71 to edge fellow Englishman Malcolm Bembridge by two strokes. Bembridge covered the final 18 in 68. Italians Mario Napoleoni, Albert Croce and Briton Maurice Gregson tied for third place three strokes off the pace.

At Hattiesburg, Miss., Jack Lewis maintained his lead after the third round of the Magnolia State classic. Lewis had four circles, one eagle, and two bogeys for a third-round score of 68 for a 202 total.

SOCCER—At Cannes, Brazil qualified for the final of the junior international tournament with a 2-0 victory over Hungary. The Brazilians will meet France in the final.

France drew with Argentina, 1-1, but advanced to the final, having kicked five corners against four for the Argentinians.

FENCING—At South Bend, Ind., France took over the team leadership in the junior world fencing championship as Frenchman Bruce Boscherie captured the men's foil title, sweeping through the finals undefeated. Boscherie, 19, won all five matches in the finals to become the first Frenchman to capture the foil title since 1962 when John Courtillat won at Cairo.

Finishing second was Italy's Edoardo Bernkopff, who won four of five matches. Boscherie, who failed to move past the semifinals last year, grabbed a 5-1 victory over Bernkopff in their individual match. Thomas Bach of West Germany was third followed by France's Frederic Pietruska, Mathias Behr of West Germany and Alexandre Romonkov of Russia.

Ruth White of Baltimore became the first American woman to make the finals in foil competition, winning six of eight first-round matches.

Russia, defending team champion, received a jolt as Valentina Nikonova, defending women's foil champion, and her teammate, Olga Kostiakova, were upset in the semifinals.

Also advancing to the finals were Hungary's Ildiko Schwartzenberger, Sylvie Picard and Christine Muzio of France, Susan Wrigglesworth of Great Britain and Ruth Armbrust of West Germany.

TENNIS—At Des Moines, Iowa, Cliff Richey, the nation's No. 1 ranked player, defeated Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-3, yesterday to win the Des Moines International. Zednik teamed with Milan Holecek of Czechoslovakia to beat Frank Froehling of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Tom Edlefsen of Los Angeles, 6-3, 7-5, for the doubles title.

LONG-DISTANCE RUNNING — At Wellesley, Mass., Finland's Markku Salminen, tuning up for the Boston Marathon April 19, sprinted to an easy victory in the second annual Wellesley road race. The 24-year-old college student from Helsinki covered the course, which was slightly less than ten miles, in 48 minutes, 47 seconds.

STEEPLECHASE HORSE RACING — At Milan, Machal, an Italian 6-year-old, won the Milan Grand Prix. The winner, sired by Marino out of Chalemreuse and ridden by Osvaldo Pacifici for the Lady M. Stables, covered the 4,000-meter distance in five minutes 40 seconds. In second, four lengths back, was Leda's Pride, ridden by Francesco Agragriformi.

Associated Press.

BAREFOOT IN THE CREEK—Gary Player holds his shoes after stepping out of creek—where he hit ball—from the second tee at the Augusta National golf course. He needed two shots to get out of the water.

Canadiens Beat Bruins To Take 2-1 Cup Lead

MONTREAL, April 11 (UPI).—Frank Mahovlich scored two goals last night, leading Montreal to a 3-1 victory over the Boston Bruins and giving the Canadiens a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven National Hockey League Stanley Cup quarterfinals before a record Forum crowd of 18,904.

Mahovlich, who joined Montreal in a midseason trade from Detroit, fired a 45-foot slap shot past Bruin goalie Gerry Cheevers in the second period to tie the score, 1-1, after Phil Esposito had scored for Boston.

His insurance tally gave the Canadiens their 3-1 lead in the third period after Henri Richard passed the puck out from behind the Boston net.

The other half of the Mahovlich team—brother Pete—set up defenseman Jacques Laperriere with what proved to be the winning marker in the middle session. Pete Mahovlich skated in on Cheevers and then screened him as he left a drop pass for Laperriere. The Montreal defenseman who failed to score a goal during the regular season, fired a 30-footer into the Boston cage.

Rookie goalie Ken Dryden, playing his third consecutive playoff game after only six regular-season NHL contests, was brilliant throughout the game, particularly in the middle frame when he turned aside 15 shots.

Black Hawks 3, Flyers 2

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (UPI).—Bobby Hull scored two power-play goals in the third period last night to rally Chicago to a 3-2 victory over Philadelphia and a 3-0 lead in their best-of-seven Stanley Cup quarter-final series.

Hull, held to one shot in the first two periods, scored his fifth and sixth goals of the playoff after Cik MacLeish and Simon Nolet had given the Flyers a 2-1 lead in the second period. Pat Stapleton scored the first Black Hawk goal, with Hull assisting.

Blues 3, North Stars 0

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 11 (AP).—Ernie Wakely was superb in the nets and St. Louis got power-play goals from Frank St. Marseille and Noel Picard to defeat Minnesota, 3-0, and take a 2-1 edge in their best-of-seven NHL quarter-final series last night.

Wakely stopped 29 Minnesota shots.

St. Marseille broke up a scoreless duel between Wakely and Cesare Maniago at 8:04 of the second period with two Minnesota players in the penalty box.

Maple Leafs 3, Rangers 1

TORONTO, April 11 (UPI).—Ron Ellis and Paul Henderson each scored power-play goals and Garry Monahan added another goal in the third period to lead Toronto to a 3-1 victory over New York and a 2-1 edge in their quarter-final series.

Ranger defenseman Tim Horton was off for interference in the opening minutes of the game when Ellis combined with George Armstrong and Henderson to score on a shot from 15 feet at 5:03.

Henderson gave the Leafs a 2-0 lead in the second period when he picked up the puck in his own end, skated around Horton, Brad Park and Bob Nevin, faked goalie Gilles Villemure, and scored. It was his fifth goal of the playoffs.

Dave Balon, the Rangers' leading goal scorer during the regular season with 36, broke Bernie Parent's shutout bid when he registered his first playoff goal at 3:17 of the final period. Parent was outstanding in the Leafs' net while using a new mask, which was flown in from Shawininngan Falls, Quebec, at 3 a.m. yesterday to replace the one which was tossed into the crowd and lost in New York's Madison Square Garden Thursday night.

Saturday's Games

Toronto 3, New York 1 (Ellis, Henderson, Monahan; Balon). (Toronto leads best-of-7 series, 2-1).

Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2 (B. Hull 2, Stapleton; MacLeish, Simon). Chicago leads best-of-7 series, 3-0).

Montreal 3, Boston 1 (F. Mahovlich 2, Laperriere; Esposito). Montreal leads best-of-7 series, 2-1).

St. Louis 3, Minnesota 0 (Marseilles, Picard, Crisp). (St. Louis leads best-of-7 series, 2-1).

Larsson, Miss Meyer Win Twice in AAU Swimming

PULLMAN, Wash., April 11 (AP).—Debbie Meyer, the defending champion, swam to an easy victory in the 1,650-yard women's freestyle last night as the national Amateur Athletic Union short-course championships concluded.

Timed in 17:11.8, Miss Meyer, 18, was posting her second victory of the meet, which also serves as the Pan American Games trials. She said, however, that she does not plan to compete in the Pan Am Games in Colombia in August.

John Kinsella of Indiana University won the men's 1,650-yard free-style for his second success of the meet. Kinsella was timed in 15:42.3.

Sweden's Gunnar Larsson, now a student in Long Beach, was also a double winner as he took the 200-yard individual medley in 1:53.3 last night.

Larsson's, swimming for the Long Beach Phillips 66, also won the 400 medley.

Susie Atwood, 17, of Lakewood, Calif., captured her fourth gold medal of the week. She was an easy winner in the 200-yard individual medley in 2:10.1, following triumphs in the 100- and 200-yard backstroke and the 400-yard individual medley.

Friday night's winners included Gary Hall, 1:48.4 in the 200-yard butterfly; Brian Job, 2:04.0 in the 200-yard breaststroke; Mike Stamm, 51.5 in the 100-yard backstroke; Alice Jones, 2:03.9 in the women's 200-yard butterfly, and Lynn Colella, 2:21.9 in the women's 200-yard breaststroke.

The Scoreboard

Datsun in Lead In Safari Rally

NAIROBI, April 11 (UPI).—After leading since Thursday's start of the East African Safari rally, Swedish pair Bjorn Waldegaard and Lars Helmer today rolled their German Porsche 911s, ending their own hopes and finishing the three-car Porsche team challenge.

Local driver Edgar Hermann and co-driver Hans Schuller jumped into the lead, raising prospects for a second straight victory in this race. They head the Datsun 240-Z entry, now well in the lead.

Royals Sign Durrett

CINCINNATI, April 11 (AP).—La Salle's Ken Durrett, who averaged 27 points and 12 rebounds *last season, signed a five-year* contract today with the National Basketball Association's Cincinnati Royals.

Freed Connects

Phils' Rookie Slams Expos; Bucs Bow as Stargell Hits 3

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP).—Rookie Roger Freed's first major league home run—a fifth-inning grand slam—helped the Philadelphia Phillies trounce the Montreal Expos, 11-4, today.

Freed, acquired last December for three players and cash from the Baltimore Orioles, slammed the first pitch from reliever Howie Reed into the lower left-field seats. On base were Willie Montanez, who had doubled, and Deron Johnson and John Briggs, both walked by starter Carl Morton.

The Phillies took a 3-1 lead in the fourth. Singles by Johnson and Briggs and a walk to Freed loaded the bases. Tim McCarver scored one run with a sacrifice fly and Denny Doyle tripled for two more.

Montreal scored in the first inning off Barry Lersch when Ron Hunt walked, advanced to third on a single by Rusty Staub and scored on Bob Bailey's sacrifice fly. They added three more in the eighth.

Cards 4, Giants 2

Bob Gibson pitched a six-hitter and Ted Sizemore delivered a key single leading St. Louis to a 4-2 victory over San Francisco in the opener of a doubleheader.

Gibson, squaring his record at 1-1, was cruising toward the 46th shutout of his career until pinch-hitter George Foster and Bobby Bonds hammered consecutive one-out solo home runs in the eighth.

Mets 1, Reds 0

Jerry Grote drilled a leadoff homer in the bottom of the 11th inning giving New York a 1-0 victory over winless Cincinnati.

Grote tagged reliever Wayne Granger's first pitch for his winning shot as the Reds, defending National League champions, dropped their fourth consecutive game. Granger has been charged with three of the losses.

Braves 3, Pirates 1

Sonny Jackson tripled home the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning and then scored an insurance run on Ralph Garr's long fly ball as Atlanta came from behind to defeat Pittsburgh, 3-1.

ATLANTA, April 11.—Pittsburgh's Willie Stargell hit three home runs yesterday but they weren't enough as the Atlanta Braves beat the Pirates, 5-4, in 12 innings.

The Braves won on a bases-loaded single by Hal King off Nelson Briles, after Ralph Garr had opened the inning with a triple. Briles then gave intentional walks to Hank Aaron and Orlando Cepeda but King lined a hit to center to ruin the strategy. Aaron had sent the game into extra innings with a two-out, two-run homer off Pittsburgh starter Steve Blas in the ninth.

Stargell was the whole Pittsburgh offense.

He crashed two homers off Atlanta starter Phil Niekro—a solo shot in the second and a two-run blast in the sixth. His last one, off left-hander George Stone in the eighth, built the Pirate lead to 4-2.

Giants 6, Cards 4

Willie Mays, 39, hammered his fourth home run in as many games, gunning San Francisco to a 6-4 triumph to spoil St. Louis's home opener.

Mays picked on an 0-2 Jerry Reuss fast ball with teammate Chris Speier on base in the third inning to provide the Giants a 2-0 lead.

The home run into the left-field bleachers continued an early-season rampage for Mays, whose 632 circuit clouts in 21 seasons rank second to Babe Ruth's 714.

Dodgers 9, Padres 2

Bill Sudakis slammed two home runs to back the three-hit pitching of Claude Osteen as Los Angeles routed San Diego, 9-2.

Astros 2, Cubs 1

Cesar Geronimo scored the winning run with two out in the ninth inning when Ferguson Jenkins, trying to double him off third base, went into the Chicago bullpen, enabling the Houston Astros to score a 2-1 victory over the Cubs. Moments before the error, Jenkins had balked in the tying run.

Sunday

Jim Nash, who scattered seven hits, touched off Atlanta's winning rally with a one-out single in the eighth. Then Jackson tripled to the left-center-field fence, chasing Nash home with the lead run. Garr followed with his sacrifice fly.

Astros 7, Cubs 4

Cesar Cedeno drove in three runs with a triple and a sacrifice fly and Don Wilson survived a shaky start to pitch Houston to a 7-4 victory over Chicago.

Twins 6, White Sox 0

Jim Kaat scattered 11 hits and drove in two runs with a bases filled single in the fourth inning to lead Minnesota to a 6-0 victory over Chicago.

Kaat, who beat the White Sox for the 26th time against just nine losses in his ten-year career, also helped his own cause by getting a double in the top of the third inning. He then scored the Twins' first run on a single by Rod Carew.

Yanks 1, Senators 0

Curt Blefary's inside-the-park home run and the five-hit pitching of Steve Kline led New York to a 1-2 victory over Washington in the first game of a doubleheader.

Blefary's homer in the second inning scooted to the center-field fence when Curt Flood missed a shoestring catch, and by the time slow-footed Frank Howard caught up with the ball and relayed it in, Blefary was home safely.

Indians 7, Red Sox 2

Pitcher Alan Foster touched off Cleveland's winning rally with an eighth-inning double as the Indians trimmed Boston, 7-2.

Foster, making his first start in the American League after being traded from Los Angeles, was locked in a pitchers' duel with the Red Sox Gary Peters, tied at 2-2 as the Indians came to bat in the bottom of the eighth.

Foster blooped a double to left to open the eighth. After Larry Brown was hit by a pitch, Graig Nettles sacrificed the runners along.

Then Vada Pinson punched the first pitch for a single, scoring Foster with Cleveland's lead run.

The Indians then added four more runs on a fielder's choice, a bases-loaded walk, Eddie Leon's RBI-single, and Gomer Hodge's pinch double.

Brewers 3, Angels 0

Run-scoring singles by Andy Kosco and Ted Kubiak and the steady pitching of Marty Pattin carried Milwaukee to a 3-0 victory over California.

Pattin allowed just three hits in posting his second straight victory.

Tigers 5, Orioles 4

Bill Freehan led off the top of the 11th inning with a home run, giving Detroit a 5-4 victory.

Freehan's blast off reliever Pete Richert came after the Orioles had erased deficits of 3-0 and 4-3, tying the game for the last time on Merv Rettenmund's two-out single in the ninth.

Saturday

Cesar Cedeno had scored on the balk after singling and moving to third as Geronimo and Doug Rader walked. Cedeno's bluff at stealing home caused Jenkins to stop his motion.

Mets 3, Reds 2

Donn Clendenon raced home from third base with two outs in the 11th inning when reliever Wayne Granger uncorked a wild pitch to give New York a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati.

Indians 11, Red Sox 10

In the American League, Larry Brown drove in five runs and Ray Fosse belted his first home run of the season to lead Cleveland to an 11-10 victory over Boston.

After Fosse put Cleveland ahead with a two-run homer in the first inning, the Red Sox struck back with five runs in the second on Duane Josephson's run-scoring single and Luis Aparicio's second career grand slam homer.

The Red Sox scored three times in the sixth and Aparicio knocked in his sixth run of the game by slicing a two-round double to right in the seventh.

Orioles 2, Tigers 1

Dave Johnson singled home Frank Robinson with the winning run in the last of the ninth inning as Baltimore edged Detroit, 2-1.

Twins 5, White Sox 3

Tony Oliva and Paul Powell slammed home runs that led Minnesota to a 5-3 victory over Chicago, who took their first loss after three victories.

Athletics 5, Royals 4

Pinch-hitter Tommy Davis doubled home the tying and winning runs with two out in the bottom of the ninth inning to lift Oakland to a 5-4 victory over Kansas City.

Brewers 4, Angels 3

Mel Queen walked Roberto Pena with the bases loaded and two out in the eighth inning, forcing in the run that gave Milwaukee a 4-3 victory over California.

Yankees 6, Senators 0

Mel Stottlemyre demonstrated his mastery against Washington by pitching New York to a three-hit 6-0 victory over the Senators.

Phils Open Park In the Money

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP).—Don Money's first hit of the season, a home run, keyed a three-run sixth-inning rally that carried Philadelphia to a 4-1 victory over Montreal yesterday in the first game ever played at the new $45-million Veterans Stadium.

The Phillies trailed, 1-0, when Money opened the sixth with a shot just inside the left-field foul pole that tied the game and set off a display on the half-million-dollar electronic scoreboard, which included an exploding cannon, smoke, gushing water from a color fountain and the playing of "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	3	0	1.000	—
Cleveland	2	1	.667	1
Washington	2	2	.500	1 1/2
New York	1	2	.333	2
Detroit	1	2	.333	2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	3	1	.750	—
Milwaukee	2	1	.667	1/2
Minnesota	2	2	.500	1
Kansas City	2	3	.400	1 1/2
Oakland	2	3	.400	1 1/2
California	1	3	.250	2

(Sunday's games not included)

Friday's Results

Chicago 3, Minnesota 2.
Washington 5, New York 4.
Baltimore 6, Detroit 5.
Oakland 5, Kansas City 0 (5-1/2 inn., rain).

Saturday's Results

Oakland 5, Kansas City 4.
Milwaukee 4, California 3.
Minnesota 5, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 11, Boston 10.
Baltimore 2, Detroit 1.
New York 6, Washington 0.

Sunday's Games

New York 1, Washington 0 (1st).
Detroit 5, Baltimore 4 (1st, 11 inn.).
Cleveland 7, Boston 2.
Milwaukee 3, California 0.
Minnesota 6, Chicago 0.
Kansas City at Oakland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750	—
New York	2	1	.667	1/2
Chicago	2	3	.400	1 1/2
St. Louis	1	2	.333	1 1/2
Montreal	1	2	.333	1 1/2
Philadelphia	1	2	.333	1 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
Atlanta	3	1	.750	—
Houston	4	2	.667	—
San Diego	2	3	.400	1 1/2
Los Angeles	2	3	.400	1 1/2
Cincinnati	0	3	.000	2 1/2

(Sunday's games not included)

Friday's Results

Pittsburgh 8, Atlanta 2.
Chicago 6, Houston 0.
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 3.

Saturday's Results

New York 3, Cincinnati 2.
San Francisco 6, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 4, Montreal 1.
Atlanta 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Houston 3, Chicago 1.
Los Angeles 9, San Diego 2.

Sunday's Games

New York 1, Cincinnati 0 (11 inn.).
St. Louis 4, San Francisco 2 (1st).
Philadelphia 11, Montreal 4.
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Houston 7, Chicago 4.
San Diego at Los Angeles.

Kuan Men Is Winner Of French Steeplechase

PARIS, April 11 (AP).—Kuan Men, owned by A. Dewez and ridden by Martin Geffroy, won the classic Prix du Président de la République today in an upset *victory over Good Giver, which* was second, and Martin, third.

It was Kuan Men's first victory in four starts this year.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Friday's Games

Minnesota ..... 000 000 020—2 9 0
Chicago ..... 010 001 001—3 9 1
Hall, Campisi (5), Williams (7), Perranoski (9) and Ratliff; Tischinski (7), Mitterwald (9), Bradley (9), Romo (9) and Egan, Herrmann (8). W—Romo (1-0). L—Perranoski (0-1).

New York ... 101 000 002 0—4 11 0
Washington . 020 001 001 1—5 9 0
Peterson, Wasiewski (7), McDaniel (9) and Munson; McLain (1-0) and Casanova. L—McDaniel (0-1). HR—White (1st), McGraw (1st).

Detroit ..... 220 001 000—5 10 1
Baltimore ..... 001 103 01x—6 8 1
Niekro, Foor (8), Timmerman (8) and Freehan; Cuellar, Hall (8) and Hendricks, Etchebarren (9). W—Hall (1-0). L—Niekro (0-1). HR—Powell (1st), Rodriguez (1st), Johnson (1st).

Kansas City ..... 000 000—0 3 2
Oakland ..... 030 00x—3 2 1
Rooker, Wright 3) and May; Blue (1-1) and Duncan. L—Rooker (0-1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 050 000 000—5 7 1
Houston ..... 000 000 000—0 3 1
Pappas (1-0) and Martin; Griffin, Forsch (2), Harris (7), Lemaster (9) and Edwards. L—Griffin (0-1).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 142 001—8 16 0
Atlanta ..... 000 000 011—2 11 1
Moose, Giusti (9) and Sanguillen; Jarvis, Barber (5), Herbel (6), Kelly (9) and King. W—Moose (1-0). L—Jarvis (0-1). HR—Stargell (1st).

San Diego ..... 330 000 000—6 8 0
Los Angeles ... 210 000 000—3 6 1
Coombs, Severinsen (8) and Cannizzaro; Singer, Downing (2), Mikkelsen (5) and Sudakis. W—Coombs (1-0). L—Singer (0-2). HR—Garvey (1st).

Saturday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ..... 100 200 021—6 12 0
Washington ..... 000 000 000—0 3 1
Stottlemyre (1-0) and Nuxon; Shellenback, Janeski (8), Riddleberger (8), Pena (9) and Casanova. L—Shellenback (0-1).

Kansas City ... 111 100 000—4 7 0
Oakland ..... 000 020 102—5 7 0
Dal Canton, York (7) and Kirkpatrick; Lindblad (6), Locker (9) and Duncan. W—Locker (1-0). L—York (0-1). HR—Oliver (1st), Rojas (1st), Green (1st).

Detroit ..... 001 000 000—1 7 1
Baltimore ..... 001 000 001—2 6 2
Lolich (1-1) and Freehan; Palmer (1-0) and Etchebarren.

Boston ..... 050 003 200—10 11 0
Cleveland ..... 200 330 00x—11 9 0
Koonce, Brett (2), Lee (5), Bolin (7), Tatum (8) and Josephson, Pavletich (5); Hargan, Pascual (3), Austin (8), Colbert (8), Machemehl (8) and Fosse. W—Pascual (1-0). L—Brett (0-1). HR—Fosse (1st), Aparicio (2d).

Minnesota ..... 002 020 010—5 7 0
Chicago ..... 001 110 000—3 7 2
Perry, Williams (7) and Mitterwald; John, Eddy (8) and Herrmann. W—Perry (1-1). L—John (1-1). HR—Herrmann (1st), Oliva (1st), Powell (1st).

California ..... 000 101 010—3 6 1
Milwaukee ..... 000 200 11x—4 6 2
Wright, Queen (8) and Moses; Lockwood, Lopez (8) and Rodriguez. W—Lopez (1-0). L—Wright (0-2). HR—Spencer (1st), Walton (1st).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati . 100 000 100 00—2 6 0
New York . 020 000 000 01—3 10 2
Nolan, Carroll (9), Granger (10) and Bench; Koosman, Frisella (11) and Grote. W—Frisella (1-0). L—Granger (0-2). HR—Carbo (1st).

Montreal ..... 000 001 000—1 6 1
Philadelphia ... 000 003 10x—4 8 11
Stoneman, O'Donoghue (6), Marshall (6), Reed (7) and Bateman; Bunning, Boerner (8) and McCarver. W—Bunning (1-0). L—Stoneman (0-1). HR—Money (1st).

San Diego ..... 000 000 002—2 3 2
Los Angeles ... 070 012 14x—9 13 0
Roberts, Kelly (8) and Cannizzaro; Osteen (2-0) and Sudakis. L—Roberts (0-1). HR—Sudakis (1st), Colbert (3d), Campbell (1st).

San Francisco.. 002 201 100—6 10 1
St. Louis ..... 000 000 022—4 11 0
Reberger, Johnson (9) and Dietz; Reuss, Taylor (4), Norman (5), Linzy (6), Drabowsky (8) and Simmons. W—Reberger (1-0). L—Reuss (0-1). HR—Mays (4th), Dietz (2d), Torre (2d).

Pittsburgh ... 010 002 010 000—4 11 1
Atlanta ... 101 000 002 001—5 11 1
Blass, Grant (10), Briles (12) and Sanguillen; Niekro, Stone (8), Upshaw (10) and King. W—Upshaw (2-0). L—Briles (0-1). HR—Stargell (2d, 3d, 4th), Aaron (2d).

Chicago ..... 000 001 000—1 8 1
Houston ..... 000 000 002—2 5 0
Jenkins (1-1) and Martin; Dierker, Culver (9) and Edwards. W—Culver (1-0).

Observer

After the Unspeakable

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—As the news spread through Washington that Rep. Hale Boggs, Democratic leader of the House, had accused the FBI of tapping congressmen's telephones and proposed the retirement of J. Edgar Hoover as director of the FBI, strange things began to happen.

Baker

Several members of the House and one senator fainted dead away, and reliable witnesses swore that the attendant odor of fine bourbon was so light that inebriation could not possibly have been involved.

In faraway Florida the attorney general of the United States declared, through the national communications facilities of United Press International, that Boggs ought to apologize.

In remote Southern California the President of the United States ended a vacation and flew to the Washington White House.

In Washington the deputy attorney general of the United States asserted, through the national communications facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System ("CBS" as it is called in Justice Department and vice-presidential files) that Boggs must have been "either sick or not in possession of his faculties."

Wherever he was, Vice-President Agnew was left momentarily speechless, at least through the national communications facilities of sundry large institutions ever ready to amplify his slightest thought to a credulous world. In nearby suburban Maryland graves yawned at midnight, and in nearby suburban Virginia black men were said to have walked through subdivision streets after sundown.

* * *

A mysterious crack appeared in the Capitol dome, and just as mysteriously closed itself and disappeared when photographers tried to record it for posterity.

A strangely unseasonal snowstorm howling northward up the Atlantic coast dumped strangely unseasonal snow on Boggs's lawn and house and telephone lines, but scarcely dampened the zoysia grass on Director J. Edgar Hoover's front lawn, or so said old men who claimed to have seen, in the night, the snow relent and refuse to fall as it passed over the Hoover residence.

Lions at the zoo roared at their keepers, and a delivery boy carrying eight assorted sandwiches, five cups of hot coffee, two cups of soda pop, one cup of tea and an unrecorded quantity of cheesecake spilled his entire burden in an elevator while hungry men stood aghast.

Two men passing the office of Boggs hastened their step to be away when they discovered where they were, for tales were being told of men struck down by lightning after venturing close to the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives who had urged the resignation of J. Edgar Hoover.

* * *

The consequences were felt as far away as New Orleans, the home of Boggs, urger of unheard-of resignations. There a federal court of appeals ruled that Pan American Airlines must henceforth employ male stewardesses aboard its airplanes or find itself in violation of civil rights law.

Even stranger events were reported in Washington. Two young persons who were at the Lincoln Memorial two hours before dawn the day after Boggs had urged J. Edgar Hoover's resignation say that the statue of Lincoln rose from its marble seat and shook a great marble fist in the direction of Boggs's Washington residence.

That very day, when Boggs went to lunch in the House of Representatives dining room, the food which he ordered mysteriously proved to be tasty and good. Amazed waiters gathered in terrified groups and talked about the incident in whispers.

* * *

Strangest of all were the things said by senators and representatives who were questioned about whether they believed their telephones to be tapped. "Ha ha!" they said, with uproarious joy. "It is ridiculous to suppose that anyone is tapping the telephones of anyone except Communist and gangster rats in Washington. Ha ha!"

"You must understand," a psychiatrist explained, "that paranoia is the officially approved mental condition of the U.S. government, but that it is impermissible to admit it. Anyone who admits to his paranoia is instantly turned into a marble statue and placed in a traffic circle. I myself, for instance, am in no better mental condition to be treating generals' children than most senators are to judge whether their telephones are tapped, but . . ."

Slowly the psychiatrist turned white, cold and stoney. He was promply put in a traffic circle near the National Arboretum. His necktie had been tapped.

Meanwhile the sky over Boggs's house has become extremely weak in its foundations.

10 Years Ago Today—First Earth Orbit

By John Bausman

MOSCOW (AP). — Cosmonaut Vitaly Sevastyanov's voice softens when he recalls Yuri Gagarin, who ten years ago today became the first human being to orbit the earth.

"I first met Yuri Gagarin in March 1960," says Sevastyanov. "This was during the lectures on the mechanics of space flight which I was delivering to the cosmonauts. I knew all the cosmonauts and, of course, also Yuri Gagarin. He had such distinctly individual features to his character, he was so notable, that I paid special attention to him. This was the opinion of almost everyone who met Gagarin."

Sevastyanov later became a cosmonaut himself and, together with Andrian Nikolayev, set an 18-day endurance record in a space flight last June.

"The main features of Gagarin's character were a great love of life, optimism, joy, humor and a very keen mind," he said. "We worked together for a long time and I want to tell you this early impression remained unchanged."

Sevastyanov, an engineer and graduate of the Moscow Aviation Institute, recalled the tension of Gagarin's first flight into space:

"He was very calm, restrained. He had done very carefully all the preparatory work on control of the systems in the spaceship. His attitude was quiet and serious."

As the countdown ended, he eased the tension of the ground crew with an enthusiastic "Let's go." Soon afterward he again relaxed the flight monitors who asked how he was feeling, just before his single orbit.

"I feel quite all right, but I'm wondering how you feel," he replied.

Sevastyanov's recollections were typical of many told since Gagarin's flight and especially following his death three years ago in a training plane crash. He was 34.

Sevastyanov, who is 35, is one of the civilians in the current team of Soviet cosmonauts. They are chosen, he explained, from among military pilots and from young civilian workers in space research and space techniques. The requirements are stiff, demanding ability to handle a spaceship and to make scientific observations.

"A spaceship is not just a simple means of transport. It is a laboratory in space and the cosmonaut does not take part for the sake of a flight but to fulfill a wide program of research," he observed.

Once a cosmonaut is picked for a particular flight, or as a standby for the flight, his training becomes highly specialized. Sevastyanov trained 14 months for his flight last June.

Drawing on his experiences on a visit to the United States in October, Sevastyanov said:

United Press International.

Bemedaled cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin

"The main features of training for both American and Soviet astronauts are more or less identical. But everything is determined by the program of flight."

And how does he regard the chances for cooperation and joint ventures with Americans or astronauts of other countries?

Sevastyanov, a man with an easy smile and bright, lively eyes, said on the cosmonaut level there would be no trouble in reaching understanding.

"This is a matter for the future. It depends on many conditions. But nevertheless, our contacts were contacts between good colleagues. We understood each other very well."

Although many Soviet cosmonauts live together in a suburb where the space training center is located, Sevastyanov prefers Moscow. One reason is that this enables his wife, an editorial worker, to get to her job more easily.

On a typical day he arrives at the center after an hour's drive from home, in time for breakfast at 8:30. Work starts at 9 with two hours of training in spaceship simulators. This is followed by two hours of sports and physical training.

After lunch come science lecturs and perhaps a lesson in meteorology. The eight-hour day ends with more simulator training.

Sevastyanov came to the space center as an instructor, after graduating as an engineer from the Moscow Aviation Institute. He obtained his doctor's degree in engineering in 1965 and in June 1967 was admitted to the team of cosmonauts.

Although he had learned to fly sports planes while a student, he was taken into the program as an engineer rather than a pilot.

Soviet space training has changed entirely since the days of Gagarin, he observed.

"Gagarin's flight was a flight into the unknown. Many things which we know now were unknown then. And all of this information—on how a ship and the organism of the pilot function in space, the physical and psychological effects of flight and many other things—have brought changes in the program... The training system has become more sophisticated and complicated."

The number of Soviet cosmonauts in training at any one time has never been revealed and Sevastyanov in an interview did not give away the secret. But there are "several dozens" of them, he said.

Cooperation Urged

MOSCOW, April 11 (UPI).—A top Soviet space scientist called today for "fruitful international cooperation" in the second decade of manned space exploration.

Writing in the weekly magazine Ogonyok on the eve of the tenth anniversary of man's first flight in space, Academician Boris N. Petrov said:

"The task of constructing space exploration facilities and the use of outer space for peaceful purposes is the favorable basis for fruitful international cooperation wherein both big and small countries can effectively participate."

With the United States apparently in mind, Mr. Petrov added:

"The broadness and the versatility of the tasks of the exploration of outer space cannot be covered by one country no matter how high a level of scientific and technical prowess the country has achieved."

He reiterated the official line that "the Soviet Union has always directed its efforts to turning outer space into an arena of peace and international cooperation."

"The time is not behind the mountains when the remarkable idea about construction of long-duration, piloted orbital stations will be implemented," Mr. Petrov wrote.

Construction of manned orbital space platforms and laboratories holds top priority in the Soviet manned spaceflight program.

Once built by teams of cosmonauts, the platforms would serve as bases for robot explorers—future generations of automatons like the Lunokhod-I moon robot that has prowled the lunar Sea of Rains since last Nov. 17.

Robots will pioneer Soviet exploration of Mars, Mercury and Jupiter, Mr. Petrov indicated.

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, told the just-ended 24th party congress "the Soviet Union is prepared to deepen relations of mutually advantageous cooperation in every sphere with states which for their part seek to do so."

Mr. Brezhnev particularly mentioned "the exploration and development of outer space and the world ocean."

PEOPLE:

Detroit Art Is in a Rut

Ditch-digging is relatively new among the fine arts, but Michael Heizer has given it enough of a touch to capture the eye—and the lawn—of the Detroit Institute of Arts. If insurance problems can be solved in time, the Arts Commission plans to allow Heizer to drag a 35-ton slab of granite across the institute's front lawn, gouging the ground into ruts the New York artist calls "Earthworks." Earthworks, which Heizer insists is art, will tear up $4,000 worth of fresh sod recently put down by the museum, the cost of which will be paid by private subscribers. Also insisting that the ruts are art is Samuel Wagstaff, curator of the museum, whose decision was backed up by all but one of the Arts Commission's directors. The lone dissenter was Ralph T. McElveany, who said: "This doesn't make any sense to me."

* * *

VACATIONING: Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his bride, Margaret, in the Caribbean, where they will visit several islands before returning April 18 for the opening of the House of Commons. STOLEN: An attache case containing $3,400 in $100 bills, from actor Rock Hudson's suite in Chicago's Ambassador East Hotel. FILED: A $1.1 million damage suit against a rejected suitor who she says refused to leave her alone, by Gillian Spreckles Fuller, 24, former wife of Lord Charles Spencer-Churchill and daughter of a Texas oil millionaire. Miss Fuller, who testified that Harry J. Brown, 30, "has on numerous occasions come to my home uninvited and threatened me" to the point where she had to hire bodyguards, also obtained a court order directing Brown not to see her or communicate with her in any manner. PLANNED: A series of "sex weekends" featuring strippers, blue jokes and erotic magazines, by the Royal Victoria Hotel in Swanage, England, because, says manager John Mason, "We've been hit hard by the cheap holidays in Europe."

* * *

Former Folsom Prison inmate Glenn Sherley, who has composed what Johnny Cash calls some of the greatest country songs he's ever heard, made his debut as a singer Saturday night in Chattanooga, Tenn., at a benefit show for one of Cash's favorite charities, the Walden House for Autistic Children. Introduced by Cash, who predicted stardom for the author of such hits as "Greystone Chapel" and "A Portrait of My Woman," Sherley's debut was rated a success just four weeks after he was granted a parole. The son of a farm laborer who has spent 11 of his 35 years behind bars, Sherley met Cash during a prison show in 1968. Impressed, Cash helped him win parole by promising him a job and a place to live. Asked if he thought he'd wind up back in prison, Sherley replied: "Absolutely not. All this could fall through and I'd make the best ditch-digger in the world."

AP.

BRIEF ENCOUNTER — Stuart Bell, convicted bank robber, arrives at a Los Angeles court with his bride, Thais, to turn himself in after a judge allowed him the weekend free to get married and have a short honeymoon, spent on the beach. Bell will now spend three to five years in jail.

* * *

Thanks to his big feet, 23-year-old Robert Barter is awaiting discharge from the service. Barter says he went to Fort Jackson, S.C., to begin active duty with the National Guard but was sent home to Tennant, Calif., because there was no way to fit his size-17 feet into regulation Army boots that run up to only 14 1/2. Asked if he wanted a discharge rather than put the service to the expense of special shoes, Barter said: "I pondered the offer a long time before I accepted—about four seconds."

U.S. Cancer Month

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—President Nixon proclaimed April as cancer control month Friday and predicted a breakthrough soon in the search for a cure for the disease at a White House welcoming ceremony for Singer Marguerite Piazza, who was personally honored for courage in fighting the disease.

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